The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,439—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L. AUSTRALIA....	3364	600	T. Alderton	22nd Aug
L. MIRZAPORE ..	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th „
L. ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	5th Sep.
L. RAVENNA ...	3340	700	E. Stewart	12th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	... 25th Aug.
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	8th Sept.
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne........	22nd „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th August 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines. With food.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines. With food.
II do. 340		II do. 350	
III do..... 150		III do. 155	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 47 days.

From Genoa. I Class Calais Route. R 95 Brighton Route R 90
„ ..II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 58
From Naples. I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 130
„ ..II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich....	1,927	400	8th Sept.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)...	G. Sturli.........	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)...	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste ..	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said) ..	375	295	143 0
To Port Said..	320	255	131 0
To Suez ..	300	240	122 0
To Aden ..	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
ORION	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	550	2nd Sept.
PANDORA (new) ...	G. Sturli	3,800	550	2nd Oct.
BERENICE (new)..	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
RYDAL HALL......	J. C. Shaw..	2,700	400	about 13th Sept.
SPEKE HALL......	W. Brand ..	2,700	400	„ 27th Sept.
MERTON HALL.....	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	To follow.
WERNETH HALL..	O. Lloyd....	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL....	T. Collin....	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

23, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENGLISH WATCHES, by PARKINSON and FRODSHAM, can be had of the Bombay Agents, SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SPECIALITY WATCH, by PARKINSON and FRODSHAM, LONDON, at 2 Guineas, Keyless, in Silver open-faced case, with Crystal glass. SOUNDY & Co., Agents for Bombay.

PARKINSON and FRODSHAM'S Silver, Keyless, Lever Speciality WATCH, far superior and cheaper than foreign Watches. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Agents.

WATCHES, by PARKINSON and FRODSHAM, can be had of the Bombay Agents at the same cost as if a remittance is sent to London, and the Watch can be inspected before purchase. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, by PARKINSON and FRODSHAM, stand unequalled for solidity of construction, neatness in appearance, durability of the works, or economy in cost. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Agents for Bombay.

WATCHES AT 2 GUINEAS, plus importation charges, deliverable in Bombay, in perfect going order. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Agents for Parkinson and Frodsham, London.

JEWELLERY, a choice collection of brilliant and other Gem Rings, Diamond Ear Studs, Hoop Rings, &c., &c. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 27th August, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 19th August, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons—of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell. Is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure fresh* oil from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent medicinal, dietetic, or regiminal, that has yet been employed."—DR. WILLIAMS.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES,
Capsuled and Labelled with our Trade Mark.
Cash Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.
CAPS.
CARTRIDGES.
CARTRIDGE CASES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
GUNPOWDER.
SHOT, ordinary and chilled
WADS.
HUNTING KNIVES.
MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
TREACHER & Co.'s
SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per dozen, cash, Rs. 28.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA. AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS, AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPAY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality ;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND GNNERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1	12
	250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw .. „	100	1	12
	250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw .. „	100	1	12
	250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw.. „	100	2	0
	250	4	8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape „	100	2	0
	250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape „	100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped „	100	2	4
	250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape „	100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.
Bellows-body Cameras.
Binocular Cameras.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.
Camera Stands.
Portrait and View Lances.
Portable Tents.
Printing Frames.
Plate Boxes.
Developing Stands.
Baths and Dippers.
Dishes and Trays.
Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Cameo Presses and Dies.
Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the List of Subscribers to this Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, 23rd inst., to local applications, and on SATURDAY, 26th inst., to up-country applications.

By order of the Board,
BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

CLAIMS against the estate of the late Surgeon JOSEPH HERBERT EARLE, I. M. D., and 26th Bombay N. I., should be preferred to the COMMITTEE of ADJUSTMENT at Baroda on or before the 9th SEPTEMBER next, or they will not be entertained.

W. H. ROSS, Lieut.-Col., 26th N. I.,
President Committe of Adjustment.

Baroda, 18th August, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FREE LUGGAGE FOR FOURTH CLASS PASSENGERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the end of the present month, until further instructions, the holders of Fourth Class Tickets will be entitled to take with them in the same Train free Luggage to the extent of Ten Seers, instead of the Five Seers hitherto allowed. All other Rules in regard to free and excess luggage remain in force.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Nineteenth of August, 1882.

Fifteen Rupees.
Twenty Rupees.
Thirty-four Rupees.

THESE are the rates per mensem (approximately) for EXACTLY THE SAME PROVISION—if commenced at the age of twenty, of thirty, or of forty respectively,—namely an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 payable at the age of 55, or at death if previous.

It is an advantage to effect such provisions early in life.—By delay the rates of subscription increases : Death may occur before the provision is effected : or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Forms of proposal on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay.

GERMAN BEER,
FRESH AND SPARKLING.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST BEER in the market. Price for cash only,

Quarts, Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen.
Pints, „ 18 „ 6 „

APPLY EARLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of COAL under Schedule No. 3, to the Commissariat Department at Aden for the year 1883-84.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Aden up to 10-30 a.m. local time, and at Bombay to 1 p.m. on 12th September, 1882, when they will be opened and rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at either of the above offices.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

No tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in treasury receipt, vizt., 2½ per cent. on estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received. Further security on acceptance of the Tender may be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 15th August, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of LEATHER ARTICLES under Schedule No. 8, WOODEN ARTICLES under Schedule No. 9, BAMBOO and RATTAN ARTICLES, under Schedule No. 10, TIN, COPPER, IRON, and BRASSWARE under schedule No. 11, CATTLE EQUIPMENTS under Schedule No. 12, and STATIONERY and BOOKBINDING under Schedule No. 13, to the Commissariat Department at Aden for the year 1883.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat officer at Aden for supplies as per schedules No. 8, 9, and 10 on 12th September, 1882, and for supplies as per Schedules Nos. 11, 12, and 13 on the 15th September, 1882, to 10-30 a.m., local time, when they will be opened and rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the Aden Commissariat office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received. Further security or acceptance of the Tender may be furnished in Cash or Government Loan Papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 15th August.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
ALTERATION OF DOWN SOUTH EAST MAIL TRAIN, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after THURSDAY next, the twenty-fourth of August, instant, until further notice the Down South East Mail Train, which now leaves Bombay at 2-30 p.m., will start instead, at 2 p. m., and will reach Poona at 7-45 p. m., instead of at 8-15 p.m.

From Poona to Raichur it will run as at present, leaving Poona at 8-55 p.m. and arriving at Raichur at 1-10 p.m. on the following day.

2. And in consequence of the alteration of the Down South East Mail Train the Down Local Train which now leaves Bombay on Sundays at 1-30 p.m. will on Sunday, the 27th instant, and on every following Sunday, until further notice, leave at 1-0 p.m. and arrive at Kalyan at 2-50 instead of at 3-20 p. m.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Seventeenth of August, 1882.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

CHEMICAL FOOD.
Parrish's Compound Syrup of the Phosphates for Children or people of delicate constitution.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

EASTON'S SYRUP,
Containing the Phosphates of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine,
An invaluable remedy for general debility.
Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,
A valuable sedative, and most useful for Sea-sickness.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

MORNING CLOUDS.
A small Havanna-shaped Trichinopoly suitable for smoking after Chota Hazri or Tiffin.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY.
Fine flavour and superior finish.
Price Rs. 2, per box of 100.

DAWSON'S MUSTER.
Medium length Cheroot-shaped with straw.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

THOMSON'S MUSTER.
Long Cheroot-shaped with straw.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

NOBLES MUSTER.
A small Cheroot without straw, of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

CLUB MUSTER.
Cheroot or Havanna-shaped.
a regular Leisure hour.
Price Rs. 3, per box of 100.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.				CASH. Per doz, Pints. Rs.	as.
17	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Chablis...	9	8
		A favourite White Dinner Wine				
18	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Beaune...	10	0
		A fine red full-bodied Wine.				
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Macon ...	12	8
		Distinguished for flavour and aroma.				
21	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Pommard...	11	8
		This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.				
30	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Chambertin.	16	8
		This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.				
17	0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE	...Barsac ...	9	8
		A good light refreshing Wine.				
21	0	...Superior	... SAUTERNE	...from the Bordeaux District.	12	0
		Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.				
30	0	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	Very rich and fine ...	16	8
		Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS.

Just received a supply of the above comprising—

Circular Air-cushions.
Oblong do.
Head Ice-bags.
Circular Air-pillows.
Oblong do.
Spinal Ice-bags.
Hot-water Bags.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

PROVISION BY MEANS OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE preference shown by the Assuring Public last year in selecting the Standard Life Office for Assurances amounting to upwards of £1,400,000, a sum which considerably exceeds the new business of any of the Scottish Life Offices, may probably be attributed in a great measure :—

1. To the magnitude of the Company's Funds and the select nature of the investments.
2. To the steady and unfluctuating character of its annual results.
3. To the comprehensive and liberal conditions of STANDARD POLICES and the Company's promptitude in the payment of claims.
4. To the old established and influential connections of the Company.
5. To the strict control exercised over its expenditure and general management.

Forms of proposal and prospectuses may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office, Bombay, 18th August, 1882.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES
BY
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced, Rs. 25.
In hunting case, Rs. 30.
In half-hunting case, Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are :—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch ... ...Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong ... „ 30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled ... „ 35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish ... ... „ 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY,
2, Rampart Row.

POONA,
1, East Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commi [redacted] month, including horse-keeper. Co [redacted] bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country [redacted] buying and selling of horses will me [redacted] Horses broken to single and double [redacted] [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The H [redacted] under the management of a thorou [redacted] Farrier, and every class of shoeing [redacted]

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited, having applied to the Deputy Commissioner, Oomrawuttee, to TRANSFER FIELD No. 186 at Budnaira, with the buildings on it; to the Budnaira Manufacturing Company, Limited, the said transfer will be made on the second day of October next.

Any objections to this transfer should be lodged with the Deputy Commissioner at Oomrawuttee on or before that date.—Dated this 21st day of August, 1882.

CLEVELAND, LITTLE, & NICHOLSON,
Solicitors to New Berar Company, Limited.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY DRAINAGE WORKS.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for carrying out either one or both of the following works, viz :—

1. The Queen's-road Sewer.
2. The Surface Drainage Works.

2. The drawings can be seen at the office of the undersigned on and after MONDAY next, 28th instant, where also printed copies of the conditions of contract, comprising :—

1. Articles of Agreement.
2. Specification.
3. Bill of Quantities.
4. Schedule of Rates.
5. Form of Tender.

Can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

3. No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash for each work.

4. Tenders must be duly signed and sealed and addressed to E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, and delivered at the office of the Commissioner not later than noon on MONDAY, the 25th September, 1882.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZIE WALTON, M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Bombay, 21st August, 1882.

MADON'S NEVER FAILING PULMONIC BALM

HAS already gained a repute for its curative properties for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness of Sound, and other varieties of Chest and Lung affections. It is composed of simply vegetable drugs, and may be given to children and delicate persons without the least fear.

"I am thankful to say that after using a few doses of your medicine (Pulmonic Balm) the child was much better, and is now in a fair way of recovery."

"She has found it most efficacious . . Invaluable remedy for all who suffer from coughs or affections of the lungs."

"At last I gave your medicine (Pulmonic Balm) and now he is better. There is much of cold here in these days, but fortunately he has no such attacks."

Per bottle Re. 1 and annas 8.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REDUCED PRICES.

FRESH ARRIVAL per s. s. Kashgar DR. KIRBY'S PHOSPHORUS and COMPOUND PILLS.

Price Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3 per bottle.

Dr. Kirby on the value of Phosphorus price per copy Re. 1.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line. As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE TEA of this season, from Col. Hawes' Estate, is the best Tea for Family use. Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, Re. 1 per lb. Try it once, you will try it always. MAJU & Co., Sole Agents, 22, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES embody all latest improvements, and are complete in accessories. They never get out of order, and give entire satisfaction. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

TWO BUNGALOWS and a LARGE COMPOUND for sale in a healthy locality in BYCULLA. "A. B.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a CLERK who understands accounts and write a good hand.—Apply with testimonials to "Z.," care of this office.

WANTED, by the Bombay Livery Stable Company, Limited, an intelligent COPYING CLERK, Portuguese preferred.

NOOR MAHOMED & CO., 34, Meadow-street.—DECK CHAIRS for Overland Passengers supplied at moderate charges.

TO LET, the Eastern portion of the commodious house known as "Kays Hall," Clare-road. Byculla. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

TO LET, a small UPPER-STOREYED HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Bellasis-road. Water and gas laid on. Apply to F. Rowland, Byculla.

A flea-bitten grey ARAB, aged 14-3, high, quiet in harness, and on parade, believed sound. Price, Rs. 250. Apply to Manager, Watson's Hotel.

FOR SALE, 1 D. B. B. L. C. F. 12 bore Rifle in good order 1 D. B. B. L. P. F. 12 bore gun, rather old, 1 large roomy tonga, built in Poona last year. Apply to D. F. O. Dhulia.

REQUIRED by a Gentleman one or two rooms (furnished or unfurnished) with bath-rooms, would prefer to be near Fort and Apollo-bunder. Address "E. E.," care this office.

TWO young gentlemen wish a third one to join them in sharing a well situated bungalow on Malabar Hill. Expenses moderate. For further particulars apply to "MALABAR," care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED ROYSES SAL VITÆ or TONIC SALT, "Life Prolonger." It relieves headaches in half an hour Rs. 1-8 per bottle, to be had at BARTON & Co., General Merchants, Church-gate-street.

SPONGES.—Just to hand a small parcel HONEYCOMB BATH SPONGES, finest quality cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bomba

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESE Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

PRIVATE BOARD and LODGINGS available for Ladies and Gentlemen at No. 2 Lane, Fort. Terms moderate. Particulars on applica

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Rober Cooke and all the best players, can only be had fro JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.—FOR SALE, a splendid Winchester repeating RIFLE, 18 shots without reloading. Apply WINCHESTER, care of this paper.

FOR SALE—FRESH ARRIVALS.—Pilsne BEER in qts. at Rs. 5-12, pts. Rs. 3-8 per doz. Pauli Beer in qts. at Rs. 6-4, pts. Rs. 4 per doz. Apy SIGG-SULZER & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBA BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. P with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the Bom Office.

FOR SALE, a fourteen-inch staff, &c., complete, by Baker, and equal to new. Price Rs. 15 ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, B

FOR SALE, A COLLE LATIVE ACTS, com Customs Tariff Act, Indian The Bombay Salt Act, The Indian Port Act, The N Abkari Act, Periodical Steam Vessel Survey Port Trust Act. Pric at the Bombay Gaze

HAM BU Tea, S PEARSE'S 22

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd August, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms at 1 p.m. :—

2 Cases oleographs.
23 Travelling sets.
2 Iron safes.
5 Bales shirting.
5 Cases Prints.
1 Case Chimneys.

On account and at the risk of first purchaser, P. Byramjee —11 large oleographs representing splendid scenes.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1882.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 24th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c. :—

5 Cases Coloured Prints
3 „ Coloured shawls
1 „ Milton Cloth
5 „ Brown Windsor Soap.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOVES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESES and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mandvee-bunder in the godown of Mookadum Ooka Nanjee, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Hurridas Goculdas, by order of Narundas Anunjee—41 Bags of Cloves.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed, by the first seller, to sell by Public Auction, THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., on the premises on account and at the risk of Lookmanjee Sullamanjee, a quantity of—

Davison's West Hartley Coal,
Ryhope West Hartley do.
Londonderry Wesh Hartley do.
Watson's Hartley do.
Camboi's Cowper do.

ex different vessels now lying on Mody, Grass and Carnac Bunders.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2, Church Gate Street, in the *Times of India* old Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished and open carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, large aviary with birds, rich table ornaments, a very handsome open carved sideboard, a small collection of rare plants in pots, &c., &c., the property of J. G. HOLMEN, Esq.

The property is on view.

Auction Sale of choice and rare plants at "Westfield," Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th, and THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 6-30 a. m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence at "Westfield," Breach Candy, a very large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of very rare and choice ferns, also crotons, begonias, paciverea, cinnamomum, maranta, rotundifolium, versi-color, evansiana, disraeli, aracaria, and other flowering shrubs, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view four days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome strong office brougham with a handsome fast-trotting bay Arab horse, going in single and double harness.

1 handsome strong four-seated barouche with a pair of handsome grey Arab horses and set of plated mounted double harness. One horse goes in single and double harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1882.

NOTICES.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.
NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS AND AGENTS.

FIRE ENGINES can be had of our own make and design on shortest notice.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co.,
Defences Works, Mazagon.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL.
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

HE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, Limited.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August instant, at half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz. :—

1. To receive and adopt the audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1882, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. John Westlake in place of Mr. Frank Chalk, resigned.
4. To appoint an Auditor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to 30th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 15th August, 1882.

ENGLISH AMMUNITION BOOTS.

MANUFACTURED specially for the undersigned for British and Native TROOPS, POLICE, SHOOTING, &c., of the very best quality, at moderate prices.

Commanding Officers, Superintendents of Police, and others are requested to send for samples. These boots are far cheaper in the long run to soldiers and Sepoys than local makes.

REGULATION BROWN BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, POLICE, AND DOMESTIC USE. These Blankets will be found to be of excellent value.

ARMY, CIVIL, and GENERAL AGENCY and BANKING TRANSACTED.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Agents and Bankers.

London, 27, Leadenhall-st., E.C.
Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.

NOW READY, SIXTH EDITION.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, ACT X OF 1882 AND RULES OF PRACTICE Relating to Procedure in the Criminal Courts of British India, with Notes and an Appendix containg the General Clauses Act, the Indian Oaths Act, the Evidence Act, the Evidence Act Amendment Act, the Prisoners Testimony Act. the Cantonments Act, the Act for the Regulation of Police, European Vagrancy Act, the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, the Whipping Act, the Reformatory Schools Act, the Prisoners' Act, the Destruction of Records Act, High Court Rules for Destruction of Criminal Records.

BY H. T. PRINCEP,
BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE,
PRICE Rs. 16, POSTAGE As. 12.

BROWN & CO., PUBLISHERS,
12, Government Place, Calcutta.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of COOKS, &c., u
Nos. 21 A and 52, to the Commi
Bombay and Deolalee, the former f
to 31st March, 1883, and the latt
1882, to 31st May, 1883.
Tenders will be received b
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21.

THE past week has been quiet in the extreme. Some import business for future shipment is going forward, but in the shape of exports there is nothing doing. Three steamers were fixed for the Liverpool berth last week, and it looked as if there was a chance of a little more life coming to the surface, but this is checked by the news this morning of the Suez Canal being again blocked. The general impression is that it will not be for long, but in the meantime people will not operate until they see their way clear. Money continues cheap and tending easier, Government Paper and Shares are firm. Sterling Exchange steady.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Increase	Rs. 2,34,790
Do. do. Branches	Increase	,, 1,59,96)
Other Deposits	Increase	,, 12,42,217
Government & other authorised Securities	Increase	,, 802
Loans	Increase	,, 73,183
Bills Discounted	Increase	,, 1,07,718
Cash with Correspondents	Decrease	,, 1,39,698
Cash and Currency Notes	Increase	,, 15,56,385

These movements are unquestionably in favour of easier money, but we question nevertheless whether any change will be made in the Bank of Bombay's official quotations during the rest of the season. Meantime in the open market 3 per cent. on Government Paper is the ruling quotation for loans and 6 per cent. on shares, with every prospect of being lower before the turn comes.

EXCHANGE.—Although the transactions in Sterling have been on the most limited scale, and next to nothing in the shape of private paper has been offering, a very steady feeling has been apparent in Sterling throughout, and an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. has been established on the week. We now quote :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 1-32d., Telegraphic 1s. 7 31-32d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8 7-32d ; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 9-32d. ; Francs, 3 months' Fcs. 2·14¼ per rupee.

As regards the future it is of no service attempting to form any definite opinion. So far as trade is concerned we ought to see a material decline, as not only now but for some time to come we shall have fair imports and next to nothing in exports, but Government have evidently made up their mind to hold for 1s. 8d. for Council drafts, and this being the case, we cannot see any fall of importance from our present level, whatever adverse effect the policy may have on the ultimate average.

On Calcutta a fair extent of business has been done during the week at ⅛ to 5-32 per cent. premium for demand and 7-16 for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a very steady demand for Fours since last mail left, and rates have steadily hardened until Rs. 100¾ was touched on Friday and Saturday last. To-day the feeling has been just a shade quieter, and we close at Rs. 100 11-16 sellers, of large amounts. Fours-and-a-half have remained practically unchanged throughout at Rs. 107½.

SHARES.—Notwithstanding several native holidays intervening, there has been a fair extent of business doing in shares this week. In *Banks*, we have merely to notice an advance of Rs. 2½ in Bank of Bombay. *Press* Companies are all very firm owing not only to the favourable result of the season just past, but the promise of another Good Cotton Crop to come. Akbar have advanced Rs. 100, Fort and Prince of Wales Rs. 75, Sind and Punjaub Rs. 50, Broach Cotton and Ginning Rs. 37½. *Spinning* and *Weaving Mill* shares were strong to begin with, but have weakened down latterly, and on the week our quotations show a general drop of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share. At the same time the half-yearly meetings now being held show that most of the Mills are being worked to a large profit, the dividends declared, varying from 10 to 20 per cent. per annum. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies, Bombay Saw Mills and Treacher and Co., Ld., have declined Rs. 15, Kemp and Co., Ld., Rs. 5 per share.

PIECE-GOODS.—The general tone of the market this week has been steady, but the extent of [illegible] passing has only been very moderate. [illegible] favourable weather account from some [illegible] North-West, buyers have been oper[illegible]ly, and from the bazaar the [illegible] are not estimated at more [illegible] Prices in most cases [illegible] present look for any [illegible] moderate, are [illegible] it all [illegible] up- [illegible] unalte[illegible]

COALS.—[illegible] indifferent abo[illegible] little has been do[illegible] actions reported are a [illegible] for August shipment and a [illegible] for November shipment by steam[illegible] for Cardiff early delivery seems rather [illegible] the moment, but advices from home do [illegible] like lower values being established.

COTTON.—So far as prices go, we do not alter our last week's figures, but there has nevertheless been a trifle more doing for export owing to stronger accounts from home. Altogether about 2,500 bales have been bought for shipment this week, mostly of F. G. F. and G. F. Omra descriptions, but the limited quantity of shippable Cotton available would, if nothing else did, restrict the amount of business.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date show the following comparisons :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
For the week	4,934	11,044	7,467
Since 1st January	1,765,105	1,218,564	1,165,511
Since 1st September	1,514,926	1,073,583	1,047,517

The *Clearances for Sea* since 1st January now reach a total of 1,377,543 bales, as compared with 843,860 bales for the same period last year.

New Crop.—The accounts from up-country continue remarkably favourable. The previous heavy rains have now been quite compensated for by an interval of three weeks' dry weather, and from all quarters we hear of the crops promising most favourably.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without Commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
[illegible]ood Omra	Rs. 205	=5 11/32d.
[illegible]G.F. do.	,, 198	=5 5/32d.
[illegible] do.	,, 190	=4 31/32d.
[illegible] Dhollera	,, 203	=5 5/16d.
[illegible] do.	,, 195	=5 3/32d.
[illegible]	,, 185	=4 27/32d.
[illegible]ed Dharwar	,, 206	=5⅜d.
[illegible]rns	,, 195	=5 3/32d.
[illegible]	,, 190	=4 31/32d.

[illegible] enquiry for export has been very [illegible] the absence of freight, but prices [illegible]emarkably steady. No. 1 Soft [illegible] Rs. 32 to Rs. 32½, Soft Red at [illegible]andy. Supplies are small, [illegible] much increase for another [illegible] more definite will be [illegible]p. [illegible] supply and tending [illegible]er cwt. *Rapeseed* [illegible]wt. for Guzerat. [illegible] of any new [illegible]

[illegible]STS

[illegible] 109 [illegible] 590 [illegible] 765 [illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	325
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	325

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	90	1,000	1,000	100	495
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	140 135
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,560
Do. New Shares		500	300		467½
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	4
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	85
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	465
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	50	..	105
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	12
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,175
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	6	..	3
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	130
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rts. 90	960
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	1.	198
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	5

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1-9
Carolas	,, 236
Mexican Dollars	,, 223
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	106-8 to 106-10
Gold Leaf	19-5¼ to 19-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-5
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-4-9
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-11
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 18-15

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 19th August, as compared with the statement of 12th August :—

	Aug. 12. Rs.	Aug. 19. Rs.
LIABITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	23,75,000	23,75,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	37,03,271	39,38,061
Do. do. at Branches	9,19,331	10,79,291
Other Deposits	2,43,37,766	2,55,79,983
Post Bills	11,633	11,803
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,69,894	5,25,779
	4,19,16,865	4,35,09,917
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	56,15,847	56,16,649
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	10,23,837	10,17,706
Loans, on Security of do	27,64,552	28,37,735
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,220	2,032
Bills Discounted	1,51,23,845	1,52,31,563
Stamps	2,817	2,798
Dead Stock ......Rs. 5,50,308 Amt. applied in reduction..2,35,000	3,15,308	3,15,308
Bullion	..	...
Cash Balances with Correspondents	9,23,237	7,83,539
Cash and Currency Notes	1,61,46,202	1,77,02,587
	4,19,16,865	4,35,09,917

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Calder, 400 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 23 deck passengers.

THE steamer Sherbourne, 1,054 tons, Captain T. Page, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant, from Aden (13th Aug.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Coventina, 1,061 tons, Captain M. Stephenson, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant, from Aden (13th Aug.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, 969 tons, Captain W. R. Manson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and one second-class and 31 deck passengers.

THE steamer Scotsman, 1,090 tons, Captain G. Wallace, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant, from Tuticorin (15th Aug.), brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. M. Mackenzie and Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
21	Assyria (s)	Mason	Calcutta, July 28.

The steamer Calder, Raffin, to Persian Gulf, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Scotsman, to London, &c.
Steamer Assyria, to Coast and Calcutta.
Barque Diogenes, to Colombo, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible] Morrow ......Liverpool, May 14.
[illegible] Richardson .Cape Town, July 13.

[illegible]RE.

[illegible]RAS.

[illegible]RIVALS.

[illegible] .... Imbituba.
[illegible] .... Calcutta.
[illegible] .... Calcutta.
[illegible] .... Calcutta.

[illegible]DEPARTURES.

[illegible] .... Aden with troops.
[illegible] .... Galle.

[illegible]S IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LIVERPOOL.

[illegible] Hall (s), Hodder.
[illegible]va (s), Harding.
[illegible]orne (s), Page.

FOR GENOA.

[illegible]na (s), Doders.

FOR MOULMEIN.

[illegible] Peeress, Short.

FOR KURRACHEE & JEDDAH.

1349 Clan Alpine (s), Soutar.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1300 Antelope, Peabody.

FOR CHINA.

1775 Bokhara (s), Weighell.
1515 Kashgar (s), Murray.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

2880 Bancoora, Henderson—No. 1—Sailed for Egypt on July 22.
1945 Maida (s), Brown—No. 2—Sailed for Egypt on July 21.
2159 Peshwa—No. 3—Sailed for Aden on July 28.
4043 Merton Hall, Verrill—No. 4—Sailed for Egypt on August 5.
1675 Sicily Hetherington—No. 5—Sailed for Egypt on August 6.
2642 Clan Macdonald, Bain—No. 6—Sailed for Egypt on Aug. 4.
2823 Booldana (s), Turner—No. 7—Sailed for Egypt on August 7.
2899 Bhundara (s), Phillips—No. 8—Sailed for Egypt on August 7.
1983 Chinwara (s), Price—No. 9—Sailed for Egypt on August 10.
1952 Kangra Smith—No. 10—Sailed for Egypt on August 6.
2032 Ethiopia (s), Melville—No. 11—Sailed for Egypt on August 9.
2289 Naples (s), Willis—No. 12—Sailed for Kurrachee on August 9.
2219 Iris (s), Madgshon—No. 13—Sailed for Egypt on August 10.
2264 Dryburgh Abbey (s), Horton—No. 14—Sailed for Egypt on August 8.
1756 Lucinda (s), Care—No. 15—Sailed for Suez on August 16.
2609 Khiva (s), Scrivener—No. 16—Sailed for Egypt on August 10.
2431 Zambesi (s), Moule—No. 17—Sailed for Egypt on August 9.
2384 Hydaspes (s), Harvey—No. 18—Sailed for Egypt on August 9.
2292 Inchrhona (s), Brown—No. 19—Sailed for Egypt via Kurrachee on August 7.
2221 Northern (s), Watson—No. 20—Sailed for Egypt on August 7.
3396 Armenia (s), Read—No 21—Sailed for Egypt on August 10.
2283 Alleghany, Rea—No. 22—Sailed for Egypt on August 4.
2597 Hampshire (s), Janes—No. 23—Sailed for Egypt on August 14.
3096 Galatia (s), Allison—No. 24—Sailed for Egypt on August 10.
2022 Chanda (s), Russell—No. 25—Sailed on August 11.
1937 Kerbela (s), Wilson—No. 26—Sailed for Egypt on August 19.
2749 Principia (s), Kerrnish—No. 27—Sailed for Egypt on August 16.
1978 Inchmornish (s), Day—No. 28—Sailed for Suez on Aug st 15.
1482 Avoca (s), Wheeler—No. 29—Sailed for Egypt on August 16.
— Cambodia (s), Wildgoose—No. 30—Sailed for Egypt on August 20.
2743 Darien (s), Inch—No. 31.
2674 Wistow Hall (s), Collin—No. 32—Sailed for Suez on August 15.
1758 Norfolk (s), Woolston—No. 33—Sailed for Egypt on August 20.
4065 India (s), Day—No. 34.
1984 Culna (s), Frank—No. 35—Sailed for Egypt on August 20.
3429 Deccan (s), Chapman—No. 36
2300 Boskenna Bay (s), Powel—No.
2040 Khandalla, Smith—No. 38.
2223 St. Columba (s), Dumaresq—No. 39.
2568 Corinth (s), White—No. 41.
1666 Maharaja (s), Bullock—No 45.
[illegible] Africa (s), Thomson.
[illegible] Chilka (s), May.
[illegible] Huzara, Campbell.
[illegible] Ischia (s), McDonald.
[illegible] Sirdhana (s).
[illegible] Scotsman (s), Wallace—Taken up by B. I. S. N. Co.

UNFIXED.

STEAMERS.

1062 Coventina (s), Stephenson.
1390 Empress of India (s), Sandiland.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1374 Abyssinia (s), 4—(Harbour Defence.)
— Czarewitch (s).
— I. G. May Frere (s).
1407 Magdala (s), 4—(Harbour Defence.)

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

[illegible] Alpine (s)—6 hogsheads portwine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 11 cases glassware, Visram Allana. [illegible]va (s)—8 cases yellow metal sheets, Lyon and Co ; [illegible]arrels rossin, Moosajee Mahomed Khan ; 20 cases [illegible] Mahomedally Goolamhoosein ; 25 cases slates, [illegible]edally Adumjee.

FROM LONDON.

[illegible]arrels alum, E. Allybhoy. [illegible]es papers, A. M. Surufally. [illegible]boxes bar silver (Rs. 4,79,000), the National [illegible]heet glass, E. Abdoolally ; 111 boxes [illegible] 3,21,361) and 4 boxes gold bars [illegible] and S. Bank ; 122 boxes bar silver [illegible]gra Bank.

[illegible]OM VENICE.

[illegible], Dawoodbhoy Ebram. [illegible]th, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 150 [illegible]a Ramjee.

[illegible]ENOA.

[illegible]coa, Sorabjee Hormusjee [illegible]nth, F. Bozzoni.

[illegible]UX.

[illegible] 25 cases provisions, [illegible] and 1 case chem-[illegible]

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Inchulva (s)—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 50 bales wool, Jumali Ladoo ; 60 bales wool, Luckmedas Khimjee.
Bretton Hall (s)—800 cwts wheat and 1,500 cwts linseed, Ghella Bharmull ; 55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s)—6 bundles ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 13½ cwts gum, Premjee Canjee ; 110 cwts gum, Currim Husson ; 13 bundles silk, Dayal Ruttonsee ; 1,312½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 141 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty ; 26 bales skins, Hajee Cassum Hajee Tyeb and Co ; 40 bales skins, the P. and O. Co ; 7 bales skins, Bundally Esmall ; 7 bales hides, Hajee Natha Essa ; 4 cases peacock-feathers, Ruzubally Allyruza.

FOR NEW YORK.

Australia (s)—2 bales carpets and 1 case Indian works, Sleeman and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Australia (s)—632 packages hides, 45 bales skins, 200 bags pepper, and 46 cases shells, the P. and O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

China (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, 5,700 cwts wheat, and 2,410 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 8,00 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 16,225 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

China (s)—200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, M. Mackenzie and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

China (s)—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

China (s)—20 bales skins, the A. H. Lloyd.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bokhara (s)—255 cwts betelnuts, Yue Lun Ching ; 31½ cwts narlavang, Khakeebhoy Nanjee ; 1 case peacock-feathers, Vussonmull Assoormull ; 3 cases peacock-feathers and 57 cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, Datardina Mowjee ; 50 packaged cloves and 4 bundles ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 100 bales twist, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaluck ; 67 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 4 bales twist, Vulubdas Manchund ; 101 bales twist, Hajee Adom Essmall and Co ; 125 bales twist, Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy ; 20 bales twist, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 50 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 25 bales twist, R. Pestonjee ; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 20 bales twist, Aga Syed Mirza ; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co ; and 100 bales twist, 55 cwts googul and 98½ cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram.

AUGUST 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Inchulva (s)—325 cwts horns, Natha Essa ; 800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co ; 17 bales wool, Narronjee Mooljee ; 202 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee ; 222 bales wool, Benn Ashley and Co ; 30 bales cotton, Heerjee Sewjee ; 110 bales cotton and 80 bales cotton wast, M. D. Cama and Co ; 52 cases rosa-oil, Goolam Hoosein Mooljee ; 24 bales cotton, R. Lupi and Co.
Bretton Hall (s)—560 cwts coir yarn, Roysee Amerchund ; 33 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee ; 125 bales cotton, Suchoobhoy Khakey ; 136½ cwts linseed, Dewjee Jaivat ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s)—400 bags pepper and 192 bags coffee, The P. and O. Co ; 19½ cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 1 case shawls, Hajee Safoodin Mohideen ; 21 bundles ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.
Scotsman (s)—26 bales hides, Jan Mahomed Peerbhoy ; 32 bales hides, Esmall Peerdina.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Australia (s)—2 boxes silver coins, Cursetjee Sorabjee.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Inchulva (s)—8,000 cwts weeat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

China (s)—28 barrels castor-oil, Rubittino and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

China (s)—1,000 bales cotton, M. Mackenzie and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

China (s)—2,501 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Assyria (s)—223 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luchimedass.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bokhara (s)—34 bales wool, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bokhara (s)—5 cases peacock-feathers and 2 cwts horns, F. M. Rahimbhoy ; 90 cwts sumada stones, 5 cwts senna leaves, Fazerally Moosabhoy ; 15½ cwts fishmaws and sharkfines and 13 cwts narlavung, Mahomed Nuthoo ; 8¼ cwts fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 37½ cwts cloves, Essa Sallay Mahomed ; 1 case cochineal, Bundally Esmall ; 21 cwts sandlewood, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 48 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Maha med ; 35 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardaseer Hormarjee, deceased, Chalk and W.—Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee and another vs Hormasjee Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy Wadia—Hearn, C. and L.—Part Heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

508-81—Venayekrao H.—Morarjee Hurdass vs Dhondiram Oomerchund and another.
525-81—In person—Jafferjee Abdoolally vs Abdoolhoosen Dawoodbhoy and another.
120-82—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Rustomjee Merwanjee Boyce—Ardesir and H.
290-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Thucker Ruttonsey Khimjee and others vs Dayabhoy Maneckial.
292-82—Muljee and B.—Jeevivow vs Vussonjee Jewraj.
293-82—In person—Ramkissondass Nundoo vs Ramchunder Cashinath.
297-82—Muljee and B.—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff vs Moolajee Hussenbhoy Zakioodin—Tyabjee and D.

Long Causes.

352-81—Tobin and R—Memon Hajee Sulleman Habib vs Hanifabai and others—R. M. Sayani—Part heard.
415-81—R. M. Sayani—Ebrahimbhoy Currimbhoy and others—vs Allarukhia Shewjee. In person.
226-82—Smith and F.—L. A. Wallace and others vs J. G. Smith and others—Chalk and W.
236-82—Cragie, L. and O—L. A. Wallace and others vs Nanabhoy Hormusjee and another—Macfarlane and E.
413-80—Smith and F—Jewraj Hurjeewan vs Nurrotumdas Jairam and others—T. and D. ; H., C. and B.
290-81—Tyabjee and D—Nurrotumdas Jairam and others vs Bhugwandas Hurjeewan and others—Smith and F.
296-81—Tyabjee and D—Nurrotumdas Jairam and others vs Bhugwandas Hurjeewan and others—Smith and F.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Petition for letters of administration of the property and credits of Ramchunder Balcrustnajee, deceased.
4-82—Hore, C. and B.—Sonabai and another vs Atmaram Chimajee—A. F. Turner.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

164-81—Payne and G.—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Henry Clapham and others—Prescot and W.—Part heard.
146-81—Janardhan and H.—Krishna Kusla and others vs Rughoonath Damodher and another—Chalk & W.
446-81—Tyabjee and D.—Laibhoy Manoredas vs Bhugwandas Cursondas—M. M. Munshi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 18.

Lloyd, Lieut., Ast. Adjt.-Genl., on leave, from Poona.
Moore, Major, Manchester, on leave, from Baroda.

AUGUST 20.

Schneider, Lieut., 2nd Bombay N. I., on duty, from Rajkote.
Clemente, Major, Judge Advoc.-Genl., on duty, from Umballa.
Robinson, Major, R. A., on duty, from Morar.

AUGUST 21.

Harrington, Major, W. Yorks, on duty, from Nowshara.
Calder, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Poona.
Uliot, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Poona.
Charles, Major, R. A., on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 19.

Merewether, Lieut.-Col., R. E., on leave, to Lanowli.

AUGUST 20.

Abadie, Lieut.-Col., 9th Lancers, from leave, to Umballa.
Lloyd, Lieut.-Col., Ast. Adjt.-Genl., from leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 21.

Moore, Major, Manchester, from leave, to Baroda.
Bethell, Lieut., R. E., from leave, to Poona.
Echelez, Major, 21st Bombay N. I., on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, August 22.

Several members having expressed a wish to be instructed in Army Signalling, it is notified for information that a class will be formed for that purpose. Members, who propose joining the class, are requested to send in their names to the Adjutant at Head-quarters. Instruction will commence as soon as the apparatus is obtained, of which notice will be given in orders.

There will be parade in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 23rd inst., at 9 p.m. (Bombay time). All members are requested to attend.

There will be drill at the Head-quarters every morning until further orders at 6-30 a.m. (Bombay time).

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20TH August, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·798
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·799
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6¼ p. m.)	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8½ a. m.)	76·8
General Direction of Wind*	W, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	292
Fall of Rain*	0·05
Total fall during month	2·55
,, ,, ,, year	57·19
Additional fall of rain up to 10-30 a.m. of 14th	0·02

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
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SURGEONS IN INDIA.
HARRIS & LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS
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(Next to the Oriental Bank
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REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "DAPHNE" has just ARRIVED in Bombay with another Consignment of their WORLD RENOWNED IRON FRAME PIANOS, solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square Piano	Rs. 750
Sympathetic square	,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs	,, 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MEREWETHER—SEWELL—August 19, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, by the Rev. H. C. Squires, M. A., Bt. Lt.-Col. Merewether, R. E. (Bo.), to Maria (Minnie), daughter of the late Capt. Sewell, Bengal Army.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JACOB—August 16, at Annandale View, Simla, the wife of Stephen Jacob, C. S., of a son.
KILBY—August 18, at No. 15, Strand-road, the wife of S. J. Kilby, of a daughter.
MORGAN—August 16, at Calcutta, the wife of William Carey Morgan, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GRANT—ATKINS—August 16, at Ootacamund, Henry Gregor Grant, Manager of the Moyar Coffee Co., to Amy Rose, daughter of the late Edwd. Atkins, of Hiram Lodge, Ootacamund.

DEATH.

BLANK—August 16, at Amritsar, the wife of F. O. Blank, aged 25 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1882.

THE whole of the Suez Canal has been occupied, no resistance being offered by the Egyptians. It is not easy to understand why even Ismailia has been yielded up without the slightest show of resistance. At Nefiche, a station near Ismailia, Major Kane, of the Seaforth Highlanders, was wounded, when the place was shelled, but this appears to have been the only casualty. The supineness of the enemy along the Canal is the more surprising, seeing that when Arabi's position near Alexandria was reconnoitred he was found to be quite on the alert, and he showed what is termed "a firm attitude." This will not avail him much, if he suffer Sir Garnet Wolseley to get in his rear with 6,000 men of the British Contingent, augmented as they evidently will be in a day or two by an equal number of troops from India. The telegram, which we publish this morning, recapitulates what we had already learned with regard to the progress of the First Division, and adds one or two fresh items. For instance, it is mentioned that the Fleet sailed direct to Aboukir, where it cast anchor and remained some hours, without, however, firing a shot. This delay can only be explained by the supposition that there was a strong desire on the part of Sir Garnet Wolseley to alarm Arabi for the safety of Aboukir and lead him to expect an attack in force from that side. This view of the matter appears to gain strength, when we remember that it was announced openly that the expedition was destined for Aboukir, which, as the result proved, was not the case. By deceiving Arabi two ends would be gained. He would abstain from despatching reinforcements to Port Said and Ismailia, and he would probably denude the banks of the Canal of troops in order to strengthen his position near Alexandria. It appears highly probable that he has allowed himself to be thus circumvented. At all events, the expedition has encountered no opposition in taking possession of the necessary points along the Canal. It is stated that these points are held by Marines and blue-jackets, while the military will move upon Cairo from Ismailia. For Cairo we must at present read Zagazig, the great railway junction whence Arabi may be taken in rear if he refuses to retreat in time, or Cairo may be threatened, if that course appear preferable. But an advance even upon Zagazig will scarcely be attempted by the force now at Ismailia until it be strengthened by the Indian Contingent, for a body of 6,000 men at such a distance in the enemy's country would be in great danger of being overwhelmed, if Arabi, availing himself of the railways still open to him, were to throw his whole force upon the Division. Indeed, the plan of the campaign, which is manifestly decided upon, would be altogether too hazardous if a European enemy had to be encountered. To divide an army numerically inferior to that of the enemy, and while allowing him the advantage of interior lines, endeavour to attack him from two points widely remote would be to court almost certain defeat, if he understood how to utilise the opportunity given him. However, it is generally safe, and even prudent, to risk a good deal, when the enemy is inferior in capacity or in energy. Arabi has not as yet shown any generalship, and there is no reason to expect that he will improve as the game becomes more desperate. Admiral Hewett appears to have had an affair at Shaluf, a place marked on the fresh-water Canal, about twenty miles north of Suez. A hundred of the enemy were killed, forty-five taken prisoners, and a large quantity of rifles and stores captured. The banks of the sweet-water Canal were damaged, but not beyond repair. The possession of Shaluf will, no doubt, secure the safety of that part of the Canal between Suez and the small basin of the Bitter Lakes. No doubt, Arabi will cut the sweet-water Canal, and thus cut off the water-supply from the Maritime Canal. The troops in this case will, of course, be supplied with condensed water, but the native populations of Suez, Ismailia, and Port Said will be reduced to extremities, and will probably have to abandon those towns altogether, as the only means of avoiding death from drought. Traffic on the Suez Canal is still prohibited, pending the passage of the fleet and transports.

MR. J. K. BYTHELL stands to his guns like a man. He does not controvert our statement that in commercial circles in Bombay there is a certain reaction in favour of legislative precautions against the adulteration of cotton, but he maintains stoutly that Government inspection in any form and under any circumstances is not only needless, but mischievous and that the whole question is one which should be left to buyers and sellers to settle as best they can. He admits that there has been a certain amount of mixing of different varieties of cotton this year, which is precisely what we have stated, but he maintains that there has been adulteration every season, and that it has been less this season than in any year since 1864. We doubt if this sanguine view would be borne out by others engaged in the trade. That Surat cotton should be greatly in request when the crop has been exceptionally fine, and the competing American crop has been of poor quality, may be taken as a matter of course. It may also be conceded that firms which pay special attention to the selection of their cotton and are in a position to be their own Cotton Frauds Inspectors can get on very well without Government interference. But this is scarcely the point at issue. Mr. Bythell points to the fact that two years have passed since special legislation was swept away, and that the position of Indian cotton is better now than formerly both in Lancashire and on the Continent, as a proof that such legislation is not needed and can do no good. The inference is too sweeping for so brief an experience. So long as the trade can protect itself without Government interference, of course it would be folly for the Legislature or the Government to interfere. But the real point is this : whether under all circumstances buyers and sellers should be left free to trade in any article, adulterated or unadulterated, irrespective of the damage which may occur to the reputation of a great national staple from the frauds and chicaneries of either of the parties. In so far as Mr. Bythell appears to argue in the affirmative, we beg to differ from him. But we are quite prepared to admit that Government interference with trade in any form is at the best but the less of two evils, and that in all cases it should be jealously watched and kept as nearly as possible at the minimum. We do not desire to advocate the re-imposition of the Cotton Frauds Act. The experiment of doing without that piece of legislation is now being tried, and the trial ought to be full and fair. If experience shows that the ingenuity of mixers and adulterators is likely to bring general discredit on the Indian staple, we shall then be prepared to consider any proposal for putting a stop to malpractices, and we shall consider it without a bias in favour of any particular form of legislation.

A strong point is made by Mr. Bythell when he says that if buyers and sellers are both willing to deal in mixed cottons no Government inspection can prevent the mixing. He assumes that in all cases buyers and sellers are as a matter of fact both equally willing to deal in the mixed article. That, no doubt, may be sometimes, and even often, the case, but it is not always, or even generally, so. Our correspondent himself refers to the gratifying fact that of late the Lancashire spinners have been drawing the attention of their American friends to the greater regularity of the bales of Indian cotton as compared to those that come across the herring-pond. Does any one suppose for a moment that when a certain class of American traders put a mixture of sand and cotton in their bales, and sold it to the Manchester men, the latter were parties to the transaction ? We may be pardoned if we substitute in such a case for the business formula of sellers and buyers, that of swindlers and swindled. If the practice of sanding the cotton bales were to become general in the States, would it be flying in the face of political economy to endeavour to put an end to the practice by a special department of police, or if that failed by the treadmill pure and simple ? Certainly, if America puts any store on the enormous profit she annually makes by the export of her cotton, she will not allow any foolish reverence for the abstract rights of traders to cheat whom they can, to stand in the way of whatever action would be required to preserve the saleability of her great staple in the markets of Europe. That is precisely the principle which we contend for in the case of the Indian cotton trade, and Mr. Bythell's long letter is an elaborate argument against that principle. The buyers of mixed Indian cottons, he asserts somewhat boldly, are "scarcely" ever deceived. We leave it to those engaged in the trade to say whether this statement be not very wide of the fact indeed. But even if the buyer in India were perfectly aware that in buying as Dhollera, cotton which is Dhollera and something else not so good, it does not follow that it would be for the general interests of the trade that he should be allowed to try and palm it off upon foreign consumers as an unmixed article. What is the cause of the steady decline in the quality and market price of Khandeish cotton ? Every-one in the trade attributes the falling-off to the short-sighted greed of the ryots, who prefer a big crop of inferior staple to a smaller crop of the valuable kind, although when the fact of the substitution becomes known the latter is well-nigh unsaleable. That shows what sellers are capable of when they are eager for present gains.

If sellers always took an enlightened view of their own interests, they would never endeavour to cheat the buyers, and not only special, but even general, legislation might be dispensed with for the protection of trade. The good old maxim that honesty is the best policy, ought to be sufficient for every purpose. But what is to be done when markets are closed against classes of goods which have been subjected to adulteration ? Manchester cloths, it is well known, lost their hold upon very important markets through the recklessness with which China clay was worked into the cotton, even to the extent of one-third the total weight. Some years since there was such a prospect of this particular species of adulteration being adopted in the Bombay mills, that Mr. Ashburner, in a letter to Government, urged that an Act should be passed for the prevention of frauds in the preparation of cloths. He pointed out that in Manchester size was advertised which would add thirty-seven per cent. to the weight of the cloth, and that the result of the system was that the Manchester goods were regarded with such suspicion in the Chinese and Indian markets, that the expedient was sometimes resorted to of disguising them under American trade-marks in order to overcome the diffidence of purchasers. The Bombay mill-owners at that time showed some indications of a desire to follow the evil example of the Manchester men, and it was upon that ground Mr. Ashburner, with characteristic impetuosity, asked the Government to pass an Act for the prevention of frauds in the preparation of cloths. The proposal was certainly premature, and, as we all know, it was not acted upon. But was the principle involved wrong in itself ? What is the law against the imitation of trade-marks but an endeavour to ensure by legal enactment that goods sold shall be what they profess to be, and not simply a colourable imitation thereof ? So long as public opinion and the vigilance of buyers are found to be sufficient to check the tendency of sellers to snatch a dishonest profit, legislation may be dispensed with, but when the ingenuity of the fraudulent vendor is in danger of triumphing, the law may very well intervene to redress the balance. And this is especially the case when the reputation of a great national product seems likely to be jeopardised in the markets of the world.

NOTES FROM KURRACHEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, AUG. 16.

THE new Merewether Pier was brought into use the other day and found very convenient for shipping troops, mules, &c., for Egypt. The 20th P. N. I. and our Beluchis looked fine men and very fit for service.

The men of the Beluch regiment had a row in the bazaar the night before they marched, and they paid off some old scores with Baniahs, who had, they thought, been selling food at too high a price. In addition, there was a woman at the bottom of it. A soiled dove whom a Beluch sepoy formerly kept deserted her martial swain for a Baniah. That Baniah was rather severely handled ; but one sepoy got so severely licked that he had to be taken to the hospital.

The water from the Mulleer will be brought into the city in three months' time. The pipes have been laid and all got ready, but no one seems to think of having the water laid on to bath-rooms, cook-house, and stables, as you have it in Bombay.

The health of the troops here is now very good, and the men of the North Staffordshire Regiment are very fit. They move to Quetta in November next, and are to relieve the Gloucestershire Regiment, which comes here.

There is a good deal of talk here about the Sind District being made into a Division again, but nothing is definitely known.

Mr. Erskine, the Commissioner, is one of those named as likely to succeed Mr. Ashburner in the Council. If he do the people of Sind will regret his loss to the province while congratulating him on well-deserved promotion ; but everyone asks, why does Mr. Kemball not get the promotion, seeing he has acted twice as member of Council ?

There has been rain here, which has cooled the air and made the desert-like camp look a little green. The Indus was unusually high, causing fears for the Indus Valley Railway, some miles of which have been washed away, but are rapidly being rebuilt since the Indus began to subside.

The Ice Company have stupidly doubled the price of ice with the avowed object of increasing their revenue, but with the certainty of diminishing it. The ice should be sold at the very lowest possible rate, so as to encourage the general use of it. Once the natives have been educated to its use, and the sale is great, the company would have plenty of profit at the cheap rate of half an anna a pound ; at one anna a pound the company strangles the business.

The Municipality's gardens are looking beautiful, but there is still much to be done to make the place all that it should be. Mr. Birdwood's energy has done wonders in converting a wilderness into a pleasant resort, but subscriptions will be required from the residents to keep up the gardens, as well as help from the Municipality and Local Funds. The crotons sent from Bombay flourish nearly as well as in your Victoria Gardens. There is not much variety of plants, and a few contributions from the abundance of the Victoria Gardens would be thankfully received.

EVENING PARTY ON BOARD THE S. S. INDIA.

BY the invitation of Mr. J. L. Mackay, of the firm of Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. (B. I. S. N. Company), a large party met last evening on board the s. s. India, which sails to-day for Egypt. The India is a splendid vessel recently built by Messrs. Denny and Co., of Glasgow. Her length is 390 feet and her breadth 42 feet, she is three-masted and schooner-rigged, and her gross tonnage is 4,065 tons. This steamer has accommodation for 98 first, and 34 second-class passengers, and can steam at the rate of 13½ knots an hour. She is a distinct advance on most of the steamers on the Indian line. The saloon is a spacious and handsome apartment pannelled with maplewood prettily inlaid. Half the pannels are filled with landscape paintings, softly coloured and these have a charming effect. There are no cabins at the sides of the saloon, consequently the width allows the use of as many as four dining tables. The hangings and fittings of this apartment are very tasteful. Unusual care seems to have been taken for the comfort of the passengers. The cabins are roomy and in no way stuffy, and the baths are capital. Then, above all, the India has the electric-light. In the saloon there are twelve lights, which throw a clear, steady radiance over the apartment. On deck, too, are some powerful lights ; indeed, in the matter of illumination the India leaves nothing to be desired. But the steamer has for a time given up her vocation as a passenger vessel, and is now simply "Transport 34." As such the guests of last evening inspected her. They wandered above and below, and found something to interest them everywhere ; in the saloon, where tempting refreshments were profusely dispensed, and in the long dim cabin festooned with hammocks and crowded with rough deal tables and seats set apart for the use of Thomas Atkins. The scene on board the transport was a gay one last evening. Bunting was liberally displayed, and other arts were used to beautify the ship. The deck alongside was also covered with flags, beneath which the band of the Marine Battalion played lively music to the gratification of the dancers gliding up and down the smooth decks. Among those present we noticed :—Sir F. Souter, Major and Mrs. Portman, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Pinhey, Hon. W. M. Macaulay, Miss Macaulay, Miss Macdonald, General Carnegy, Mrs. Carnegy, Miss Carnegy, Major and Mrs. Sparks, Colonel and Mrs. Sexton and Miss Sexton, Colonel and Mrs. Swinhoe, Dr. Cody, Mr. Cleveland, Dr. Lumsden, Capt. and Mrs. Dean-Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. Breul, Miss Schmidt, General and Mrs. Hewett and Miss Hewett, Capt. and Mrs. Radcliffe, Lieut. Even, Lieut. and Mrs. Ashley, Captain Street, Mr. and Mrs. Steuart and Miss Steuart, Miss Jefferson, Capt. and Mrs. Crockett and Miss Crockett, Captain Fenn, Colonel Beville, Mr. and Mrs. Watson and Miss Watson, Mr. Farnham, Mr. G. K. Remington, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton and Miss Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver and Miss Oliver, Dr. and Mrs. Waters, Dr. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. Curwen, Mr. and Miss Johnston, Captain and Mrs. Cuthbert, Mr. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Gregor, Miss Mactier, Colonel and Mrs. Phelps, Mr. Conroy, Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. Macnaghten, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. O. Gott, Colonel and Mrs. Glowers, Mr. G. Ormiston, Captain Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Capt. and Mrs. Pilkington, Mr. Steel, Mr. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Squire, Mr. Mactagart, Mr. Durie, Major Dundas, Mr. Tobin, Mr. C. J. Sharp, Capt. and Mrs. Hotham, Capt. and Mrs. White, Captain and Mrs. Stokes Miss Leahy, Mrs. Morland, Mr. and Miss Whitcomb, Captain Russell, Dr. Arnott, Captain Walsh, Captain Jones and officers of the May Frere, officers of the Czarewitch, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. F. D. Parker, Mr. Uloth, Mr. P. R. Wilson, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. Maclaren, Mr. E. B. Jordan, Mr. A. B Anderson, Mr. A. F. Turner, Mr. C. E. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. Carnegy, Mr. Matheson, Mr. J. L. Symons, Mr. H. S. Symons, Mr. Webb, Major and Mrs. Doveton, Mr. J. McL. Campbell, Mr. H. O. Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Boyd, Capt. Davidson, Mr. Phipson, Major and Mrs. Strutt, Mr. and Mrs. Hargraves, Mr. Craigie, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. Douglas, &c.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THE Manchester Regiment will arrive at the Prince's Dock from Deolali at an early hour this morning, and will at once go on board the s. s. India, which will probly leave the Dock for Egypt at about 3 o'clock p. m.

THE Battery 9-1 R.A., which is at Poona, will, in all probability, come down for embarkation about the end of this week.

THE transports Ischia and Chilka are allotted ; the former is to take 400 mules and the latter 229, whilst the s. s. Mahrajah will convey 152 mules to Suez. It is expected that these ships will be ready to sail in a few days.

THE H-1 Field Battery from Jullunder arrived at Allahabad on Saturday morning and went on the same evening to Bombay.

IT is stated that Brigadier-General Hughes, C. B., is again ordered from Calcutta to Egypt.

THE Manchester Regiment, on its way from Sialkote to Lahore, *en route* for Egypt, lost a man by heat apoplexy in the train.

THE two companies of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners—A. Company, under the command of Acting Adjutant Lieutenant C. H. Darling, R.E., and I. Company, under the command of Lieutenant P. B. Baldwin—under orders for field service in Egypt, were expected to arrive at Madras yesterday from Bangalore, and are to embark on or about the 24th instant.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was with great interest I read your able article about the Salvation Army in Saturday's issue of the *Bombay Gazette.* Permit me to say I perfectly agree with you, as one weak voice amidst myriads, and I think you are only doing your bounden duty in pointing out a danger that may have been overlooked by our Government. I purchased a copy of the *War Cry*, the Salvationists' organ, the other day, and, I confess I hardly know whether I felt amusement contempt, pity, or appreciation after its perusal. They must be a strange lot, and yet, as you say, they are doing a great deal of good in their own country, where they appeal to sympathetic natures, and where their strange rude language is perfectly understood, and, I may add, better understood than the language of educated ministers of the Gospel. Out here, however, as you have perfectly explained, it is a very different affair, and I for one fully believe that if their exciting processions are permitted, we shall have the devil to pay, in place of the devil to subdue. Our fellow countrymen, Mahomedans and Hindus alike, are men who have already "got religion," to use a Salvation Army expression, and got it very strong too, the only thing being that they don't quite agree with Christians as to the incarnation of the deity. This being the case, and the fact being also known that in India we have such turbulent animals as form the bulk of the Salvation converts at home, I really don't see what good they can effect, whilst they *can* effect a deal of harm, and I wonder at Commissioner Tucker proposing such an insane idea as a campaign in India.

The *Bombay Guardian*, too, should have better sense than to advocate their coming out. Heaven knows we have enough ministers and missionaries already for the conversion of the so-called heathen! If my opinion goes for anything I may say that I think the self-same heathen, by their lives, teach lessons in morality to Christian missionaries that they might do well to lay to heart.

X.

THE EURASIAN COLONY AT BANGALORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUG. 16.

KNOWING little of agriculture themselves, some of the moving spirits of the Eurasian Association Committee have undertaken the arduous task of instructing members who are willing to take up land, in the difficult industrial art of pig, sheep, poultry, and even ostrich farming. The two pieces of land given by His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore to the Association lie, one a little beyond Cadgoody, and the other in Bilandoor, a village about nine miles to the south-east of Bangalore. On enquiries made on the spot, I was told that these villages were deserted by the ryots during the late famine, and that the land has been lying fallow ever since. Notwithstanding that over six months have elapsed since the grant of these lands was made, very few of the members of the community, for whose benefit the two thousand acres of land were given over to the Association, as yet appear to have taken advantage of the opportunities now afforded them of becoming an industrious agricultural class.

Of the two pieces of land, Cadgoody, or Whitefield as it is called, appears to have attracted the attention of a few enterprising Eurasians, and huts are being erected for the accommodation of native overseers; but what special branch of industry these "colonists" intend to pursue, has not as yet transpired. From what I can gather from the tenor of their conversation, it appears to me that the general idea prevalent amongst them, as to the meaning of the word colonization is the sub-letting of land to natives to be worked for half profits, and the planting of casuarina trees for the purpose of fuel ; so it is evident from this that to the few who go in for land in this colony, gain is a greater object than the working of the land with the view of making their children "sons of the soil" and providing a "home," as Mr. D. S. White, the President of the Madras branch of the Association, so graphically puts it for the rising generation of Eurasians and Anglo-Indians. It is hoped to make successful farmers, it is absolutely necessary that children must be inured to the hardships inseparable from the calling of an agriculturist, and this the Eurasians are by no means willing to do. If a profit is to be made at all out of land, it must be made by the labour of native ryots, and devoted solely and wholly for the purpose of raising the social status of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian population, and not with the view of making them resident tenant-farmers. One young man, it is true, has succeeded in getting up an æsthetic farm at Cadgoody :—

On this æsthetic farm the cows, they say,
Are fed on sunflowers, and the poet bags
You'll notice what he says, while each day
Artistic fowls lay terra-cotta eggs.

But this farm also, although Martin Chuzzlewit lives in his Eden, is worked entirely by native agency, and, under the circumstances, I am confident he cannot place the produce of his farm in the local market with the remotest possible hope of succeeding in effecting a favourable sale, with his Aryan brother for a competitor. This, and similar model farms, is the outcome of a certain amount of capital expended. With the generality of those who go in for agriculture as a means of living, however, the case will be different. They will have to do a considerable portion of the work of ploughing, sowing, &c., if it is only for the purpose of supplying their own immediate wants by work, for they can't reasonably hope to retain the larger share of the produce, if they have to rely largely for paid labour. The Association, when it first brought the land scheme to the notice of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian public, promised those who were desirous of going in for agriculture to fence in and plough their allotments of land, dig wells where necessary, build bungalows, supply seed-grain and cattle, and afford other little assistance. It was with these objects in view that the Association started, and Government sanctioned the lottery that is to be drawn next month. But I am told that the Association do not intend giving the assistance above alluded to. If such be the case, the question suggests itself, in what way will the Rs. 50,000 that the Association will get by the lottery be expended ? If the experiment of the agricultural scheme is to be successfully tried, grants of money should be made to deserving men to enable them to enter upon useful industries, such as the breeding of sheep, poultry, pigs, and cattle, for the local market, leaving agriculture, unless on a small scale, to a future day.

Regarding the plots of land themselves, a word might be said. In both the plots the land is not the best procurable ; some is good, some is of medium quality, and a large proportion is positively bad, being in a state of nature no better than an unproductive waste, and beyond all hope of improvement without an abundant supply of manure. With regard to land suitable for wet cultivation, Bilandoor is certainly preferable to Cadgoody. The land lies on two sides of a valley with the Bilandoor tank, a large sheet of water in the shape of an irregular triangle not far off. This reservoir is a natural formation ; the ground shelves downward from the main land, and a bund has been thrown up of over a mile in length which tends to conserve the waters that run in from the adjacent lands during the rains. Two sluices admit the water of the tank into the fields on the other side of the bund, and this means of irrigation is mainly depended on by the natives for the purpose of carrying on their wet cultivation. The village itself, which is about ten miles from Bangalore by the Oossoor-road, is not a very large or important one. Judging from the few huts which go to make up the village, it would appear that the natives have found the land unsuited for agricultural undertakings on an extensive scale. There are no mills for the extraction of oil, or the manufacture of sugar near, nor are the bustle and activity usually observable in native villages to be found here. The few who occupy the huts about this locality depend on another village, some distance off, for all necessaries of life. This absence of bazaars, mills, and even grog-shops, is not wholly attributable to the late famine. In fact, the village chosen to form the nucleus of a future large Eurasian colony is not, and never was, anything more than a petty native hamlet, and it will be left to the squatters to establish stores, church, school-room, &c., just the same as colonists in Australia and other places have done. But whether there will be any occasion for such institutions at all, is a question that time must be left to decide.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

THE President of the Commission and the Provincial Committee for Bombay will hold their first session at Poona on Friday, September 1st, at 10 a.m. Evidence will be taken on the dates specified below in the Council Hall at Poona, unless the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay should require the Hall, when due intimation will be given to the parties concerned. The examination will commence at 12 o'clock, and the meetings of the Commission for taking evidence will be open to the public and the representatives of the Press. The arrangements for the second meeting of the Commission in Bombay will be published hereafter. Witnesses or other gentlemen requiring information are requested to apply to Mr. Lee-Warner.

The following are the Members of the Board for Bombay :—The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., President of the Commission ; H. P. Jacob, Esq. ; W. Lee-Warner, Esq., M.A., C.S. ; and K. T. Telang, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

The first list of witnesses for the Bombay Presidency is as follows :—

September 4th.—Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E., J. P. of Bombay ; Mr. V. A. Modak, Head Master, High School, Poona ; Mr. Vaman Prabhakar Bhave, Head Master, Native Institution, Poona.

September 5th.—Mrs. F. Sorabji, Superintendent, Victoria School, Poona ; Mrs. Mitchell, Principal of Female Training College ; Mrs. Ramabai Sanskrita, Training College, Poona ; Mr. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., Principal of the Deccan College.

September 7th.—The Revd. F. Ziegler, representative of Basel German Mission, Dharwar ; Mr. V. N. Phatak, Head Master, High School, Satara ; the Revd. R. Hume, representative of the American Mission, Ahmednagar.

September 8th.—Mr. Wedderburn, C.S., Judge of Poona ; the representative of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha ; Rao Saheb S. V. Patwardhan, Principal, Training College, Poona.

September 9th.—Mr. Bhajangrao K. Huligole, Principal, Training College, Dharwar ; Professor R. G. Bhandarkar, Professor, Deccan College ; Mr. V. S. Apte, Superintendent, New English School, Poona.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

OCCUPATION OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

LATEST NEWS OF ARABI.

CAPTURE OF SHALUF.

THE ENEMY ROUTED.

LONDON, AUG. 20, EVENING.

Latest advices from Egypt state that the British have occupied Port Said, El-Kantara, El-Khazneh, and Ismailia, and the whole of the Suez Canal without meeting with any resistance.

The Governor of Port Said, who was appointed by the Khedive, has been reinstated.

Major Kane (Seaforth Highlanders) has been slightly wounded at Nefiche, a station near Ismailia, which has been shelled. The enemy fled.

All is now quiet.

LONDON, AUG. 21, MORNING.

Later advices from Egypt respecting the movements of the First Division under Sir Garnet Wolseley state that the transports and the fleet after leaving Alexandria duly proceeded to Aboukir, off which place they anchored for several hours, and then sailed for Port Said without firing a single shot.

The fleet has now entered the Suez Canal, and it is believed that our troops will be landed at Ismailia and proceed thence to Cairo.

Port Said, Kantara, Ismailia, and Nefiche are occupied by sailors and Marines.

The Suez Canal is guarded by gun-boats, and the traffic is stopped pending the passage of the British fleet and transports.

Reconnaissances which have been made find that Arabi Pasha is quite on the alert, and that he maintains a resolute attitude.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUG. 21.

The following telegram has been received from the Admiral at Suez, and is published for information:—The message begins: Sunday, 20th, Captain Hastings, with the seamen of the Seagull and Mosquito and a number of Marines, assisted by 200 men of the Seaforth Highlanders under Major Kelsey, attacked the enemy's entrenched position at Chalouf, and completely defeated him.

They made 45 prisoners, and captured a large quantity of rifles and other stores. The enemy has about 100 killed.

The fresh water canal has been cut, but is repaired, and the lock at Shaluf is in our possession.

Ismailia and Port Said were occupied this morning.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 21.

Admiral Hewett telegraphs that he yesterday occupied Shaluf, taking possession of the lock.

The enemy was completely routed. 45 prisoners were taken, and 100 of the enemy were killed.

The banks of the Sweet Water canal are considerably damaged, but not beyond repair.

RAILWAY SCHEMES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 21.

The Patna Baraitch and Great Indian Peninsula extension from Bhopal to Gwalior and Cawnpore railway schemes are now under the consideration of the Secretary of State, and are expected shortly to be brought to a successful issue with private firms on the basis of no guarantee.

THE BURMESE TREATY.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUG. 21.

It is understood that the Mandalay Government declines the draft treaty offered by the Government of India and believed to be accepted in the main by the Burmese embassy.

Reasons are not yet assigned, but it is believed to be our adherence to the provision in the existing treaty for residency guard of escort and our refusal to agree to fresh monopolies in addition to those allowed by the existing treaty. All other important points of difference had been adjusted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

The Bombay mails of the 1st inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 21.

The Hall Line steamer Speake Hall, left here for Bombay on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed very dull. Surats steady.

Fair Dholiera	4 9-16
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83⅞
4½ per cent. do.	89⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¼
Bar Silver	51 15-16d.

Arrivals—County of Dumfries and Abana.

THE OUTCOMING MAILS.

THE s. s. Cathay, with the outward mails, left Suez for Bombay at 10 a. m. on Sunday, the 20th instnat.

COL. C. WODEHOUSE, Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, goes home by to-day's mail steamer, on leave.

THE Hon. Mr. Douglas Straight's name appears amongst the list of passengers going home by next week's mail.

ORDERS have been issued to survey the proposed railway line between Anand and Cambay *viâ* Petlad. This new railway is to be constructed on the narrow guage.

A LIST of the ratepayers of Ahmedabad is being prepared with a view to introduce the elective franchise.

CHOLERA has broken out in Kapadvang. The Collector of Kaira has gone there to adopt preventive measures.

THE Parsee tiger slayer, Mr. Hormusjee Edaljee Kotewal, has killed his seventy-sixth tiger near Bansda. The animal measured 7 ft. 6 inches.

A BOMBAY correspondent of the Calcutta *Indian Mirror* tells a little story which we hope is true. Not that we rejoice at the discomfort of Mr. Ollivant; but anything which will lead to putting down with a strong hand the offensive practice, at present only too common, of throwing refuse out of windows of houses into the street, regardless of where or on whom it may fall, is a subject for congratulation. The *Mirror's* correspondent says:—

"A somewhat ludicrous incident promises to put an end to what we call here the great "street nuisance"—the throwing of rubbish down from windows into the streets, regardless of passers-by. The Municipal Commissioner was riding through a street the other day when he received an ovation of the most oderous kitchen refuse right on his head. Oh horror! The head of the Municipality to be thus received! This is intolerable, but it is likely to lead to good results."

THE *Englishman* finds fault with the authorities for not knowing their own minds on the point of sending a Postal Staff to Egypt. "At first it was decided to send Mr. Cornwall, an officer who had done good work in the same capacity at Kandahar and elsewhere, with an efficient staff to organize a postal service at Suez. Mr. Cornwall accordingly went to Bombay, collected a staff of good men who had worked well with him on former occasions, and was prepared to start, when an order came that the post office arrangements were to be left in the hands of the Egyptians. Mr. Cornwall returned to Calcutta, and the staff he had collected dispersed. In less than three weeks, however, another "change came over the spirit" of the Government; and as the Egyptian post office has been found to be utterly inefficient, Mr. Cornwall has once more been ordered off to Suez, and left Calcutta for Bombay on Thursday night. As he has been ordered to proceed to Suez without delay, he will have no time to organise an efficient staff, and as mails for the Indian force have probably been accumulating at Suez for some time, we probably shall hear of a number of complaints as to the delay in the delivery of letters, for which the Indian post office officials will be in no way to blame. It may be reckoned upon as certain that Mr. Cornwall will do his best to get matters in working order as soon as possible."

A RECENT issue of the Regimental Orders of the East Indian Railway Volunteers contained copies or letters from the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief thanking the Volunteers for the offer made of their services in Egypt. Col. Trevor, Secretary to Government in the Railway Department, writes to thank "the Agent East Indian Railway Company, for his offer of a contingent of fully equipped Railway Volunteers to take charge of railway operations in Egypt," and adds:—"There is no present prospect of the services of a special technical body of railway experts being required with any expeditionary force that may be despatched to Egypt, but I am to say that in the event of any, as yet unforeseen, contingency arising in which their services could be advantageously utilised in Egypt, the offer which has been made will be borne in mind." Col. Chapman, Military Secretary, writes:—"I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge your letter of the 9th instant, and to express His Excellency's appreciation of the readiness with which the officers and men of the East Indian Railway Volunteers have come forward to undertake work in the field, should their services be needed. At present so little is known of the actual situation in Egypt itself, and of the object with which an Expeditionary Force might be despatched from India to Suez, that it is impossible to say whether opportunity might offer for employing a contingent furnished in the manner detailed by you. It is a great pleasure to His Excellency to know that such an efficient body of men are available, and that they are ready to place their very valuable services at the disposal of the Government of India."

THE Government of India have received a report on the condition, &c., of Indian emigrants in Natal during 1881, from which it appears that the Indians in the colony at the end of the year numbered 22,990, of whom 7,539 were indentured males. The number of emigrants landed in Natal from Calcutta and Madras in 1881 was 2,612 against 1,673 in 1880. Many indentured Indians find their way to the diamond fields where they can obtain from 10 to 15 shillings a week with food. The number of emigrants employed "up-country" underwent a considerable increase; and to obviate as much as possible a feeling of isolation almost the whole of one shipment from Calcutta was allotted to applicants in the Umvoti country. This plan having been found to work well is to be followed in future as far as practicable. The Inspector of Schools from Madras who was due last year arrived and entered upon his duties. The emigrants continue to improve their position, and form an element of increasing importance in the colony, while the names of 136 figure on the burgess role of Durban. During the year under notice 267 emigrants, of whom 102 paid their own passages, returned to India. Those who left in the *Umvoti* in April, 1881, admitted the possession after their arrival in India of £5,260, "an amount" says the Protector "which is believed to have been below the reality."

ON the night of June 19, while the *Montreal Herald* was being got ready for press, an alarm was given that a serious fire had broken out in the jobbing office connected with the main building. It was believed that all in the building had made good their escape, when the cry was raised that in the upper storey of the four-storey building the wife and daughter of the caretaker, a person named Gunn, were left, probably just going to bed. Immediately a young gentleman named F. G. H. Williams, of the editorial staff, and aged only nineteen and a half, dashed into the almost consumed building, and, rapidly mounting the stairs, seized the unconscious woman and her daughter, and got them somehow to the ground-floor, where, as soon as they were in safety, he fell fainting from the excitement and the inhalation of the smoke. Before he was recovered by the assiduous attentions of the bystanders, the greater part of the staircase by which he had brought the women down fell into the fiery mass below, but the young reporter assisted in bringing out the paper on other premises the next morning. The Canadian papers devote a good deal of space to encomiums upon the heroism of this young man, who is well known to many London journalists, being the son of the editor of the London *Evening News*. The narrowness of the escape may be judged from the fact that the eyebrows of the girl were singed, and the clothes of Mrs. Gunn and her daughter and their rescuer fell off them when they were assisted by the crowd into the street.

THE *Globe* says:—It is a pity to spoil a good story, and a ghost story particularly. But sometimes there is no help for it. No report has, it seems, been received of the death of the sailor named Revington at Alexandria, whose wife and mother believed they had "a death-token" from him last week in hearing his voice, as they were sitting together, calling three times, "Mother."

SAYS the correspondent who supplies the Allahabad paper with its weekly letter on "European politics":—An unreported speech, made at the Mansion House on a recent occasion, has caused some little sensation. The *Citizen* declares that the speech made by the tutor of Sir Salar Jung's sons would, if reported, have excited great attention, inasmuch as it in reality amounted to a demand for Indian Home Rule. The occasion was the visit of the boys from Merchant Tailor's School to the Lord Mayor.

THE Government of the United States appears to be awakening to the necessity of instituting a system of forest conservancy; and a Congress was recently held at Cincinnati to devise measures to restrict the destruction of forests. Eight million acres are stated to be annually denuded of trees; while it is only recently that any steps have been taken to provide for the future by planting young trees, and that to a comparatively insignificant extent; only a million acres having been as yet stocked.

THE Irwell Conservancy Committee of the Salford Corporation have agreed upon a memorial to the Board of Trade in favour of the projected ship canal from Manchester to the Mersey. They represent that the contemplated works would tend to relieve the district from damage by floods. They pray that any erections in connection with the new aqueduct for the Liverpool Waterworks may be at such a height as will not interfere with the proposed improved navigation.

ANOTHER ship canal is being projected—this time in Scotland. It is now proposed to practically abolish, by a cutting twenty feet wide and twenty feet deep, the narrow isthmus which, dividing the east and west lochs of Tarbert, unites the Mull of Kintyre to the mainland. Such a canal would give a direct passage from the Clyde to the Atlantic, saving about 115 miles in the voyage to the west and north of Scotland. It is estimated that the undertaking will cost only about £200,000; and the favour with which the idea has been received is indicated by the fact that at a preliminary meeting held in Glasgow, under the presidency of the Duke of Argyll, a large portion of that sum was subscribed. The annual revenue from shipping which would use the canal is estimated at £12,000.

THE great telescope at the Paris Observatory is now approaching completion. Admiral Mouchez, the chief of the observatory, has asked the principal builders of Paris to send tenders for the construction of the cupola. It must be hemispheric, 20 metres in diameter, it must rest on rollers kept in a groove, and turned on a rail supported by a wall. The rotunda must be moved by means of a machine placed outside, but set in motion from the interior of the cupola. The motive power must be calculated in such a way as to enable this enormous roof to make a complete turn in two minutes, in order to bring the window before the telescope to the place which the astronomer wishes to observe in five minutes. It is the first time that such conveniences have been given to astronomers to wield their gigantic instruments. This telescope will be one of the largest, if not the largest, in the world; it will be about 16 metres long. The great observers Arago and Leverrier, who had asked for better telescopes, foresaw that their wishes would only be accomplished after their deaths.

M. GIRAUD has left Marseilles for Zanzibar as leader of an African expedition with a somewhat ambitious programme before it. After organizing his expedition at Zanzibar, M. Giraud intends to go to Lake Bangweolo, either by Lake Tanganyika, or, more probably, by the north end of Lake Nyassa, along the route followed by Mr. Thomson. Striking the River Chambeze, the expedition will follow it to its outlet in Lake Bangweolo, which the Lieutenant proposes to circumnavigate by means of an English-built boat that he takes out with him in sections. It was on the south shore of this lake that Livingstone died, and the new expedition intends to take up the work of exploration here where he left it. M. Giraud hopes on reaching the Lualaba-Congo to be able to descend it to the West Coast with his followers in canoes, and thus "repeat the odyssey which has immortalized the name of Stanley." Although M. Giraud has a mission from the French Minister of Public Instruction, he himself bears all the expenses of the expedition.

BY all accounts, the writer of the *Pall Mall's* "City Notes" says, the Egyptian troubles weigh heavier and heavier on the Paris Bourse. With an admirable courage, as one writer observes, the large credit houses in Paris buy up most of the Egyptian Bonds offered, so as to prevent a complete demoralization of the market; but they, in so doing, merely increase their own embarrassment. Not all the puffing hired prints, nor the many devices so potent in an active speculative market, help them to get quit of a pennyworth of the stock they hold. Their hope, indeed, centres now in the intervention of England in Egypt. English credit is so great that the financial houses feel sure of being able to sell their bonds if England is once well in the country. And in all probability the quietness of the French Government at the prospect of an English administration of Egypt is due to this consideration as much as to any question of political expediency. The *mot d'ordre* of the great financiers is that, in their interests, England should be left alone. Something may, of course, occur to upset their calculation in this respect, for they are not yet masters of the passions of the French nation, however much they may be able to hold French Ministers in chains; but, in the meantime, their hope lies in English intervention in Egypt.

CAVALRY SWORDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Why are the Bombay and Madras Light Cavalry armed with English pattern swords in iron scabbards, when their comrades of the Bengal, Punjab, and other Cavalry corps all carry the far more effective curved sabre in the wood and leather scabbard? The iron scabbard has the disadvantage of being heavy and noisy, makes it impossible for the sword to keep a sharp edge, and, carried as it is on a sling belt, inflicts great punishment on both horse and rider when the pace exceeds anything beyond a walk; its only advantage being that it is a little more showy on parade. The Bengal Cavalry are adopting the Mackenzie accoutrements, in which the sword is attached to the saddle, and which have many advantages over their present ones. Surely if the cavalry of one part of the Indian army find it so superior to the existing pattern, it might be given a trial by some of the others also. The accoutrements of the Native Light Cavalry are much the same as those of the British Cavalry, and it is believed that more than one corps of the latter, while engaged in the Afghan Campaign, temporarily adopted the "Sam Brown," or pattern in use by the Bengal Cavalry, which goes far to prove that they thought their own more fit for peaceful cantonment work than for active service, and as active service is the *raison d'être* of a soldier, he should be suitably equipped. Few will, I believe, disagree with me, when I say that the sooner the sling belt and jingling iron scabbard are abolished, the better for the comfort and efficiency of the Native Light Cavalry.

SEPOY.

THE SCARCITY OF GOOD WORKMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your local column you quote a paragraph from a weekly paper, which, if permitted to pass unchallenged, may be the cause of considerable uneasiness on the part of clients who are anxiously awaiting the execution of their orders.

The paragraph in question, although perfectly correct in the main, errs in saying that "after scouring the country" I have succeeded in obtaining only twenty men. I have not quite scoured the country, and I have about fifty men. It is, however, true that I should be very glad of fifty more.—Yours, &c.,

EDWARD WIMBRIDGE, G. R. I. B. A.,
Art Director, E. I. Art Manufacturing Co.
128, Gowalia Tank-road, Aug. 21.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the University of Bombay are about to select examiners, I think it opportune to make a few observations about the Portuguese examiners, for the consideration of those with whom the nomination rests, especially as I understand that there are among the applicants some who, though Portuguese by nationality, know little or nothing of the Portuguese language. To be a competent examiner, it is necessary to have a thorough knowledge of both the Portuguese and English languages, and it is not everyone who is a Portuguese or Goanese, who can with perfection read and write the language of Camoens. Indeed, there are very few in Bombay duly qualified for the post in question, such as, for instance, Dr. P. F. Gomes, J.P., Dr. Gerson da Cunha, the Revd. N. Clark, S.J., Editor of the only Portuguese journal published in Bombay, or the Revd. David de Souza, of Matheran, who is a Fellow of the University and was once an examiner. But I fancy none of these gentlemen will care to apply for the appointment, especially as the honorarium is trifling; but I have no doubt that any of them, if asked, would readily accept. I therefore hope that in making a selection no one will be chosen unless he produces collegiate testimonials or diplomas as to his proficiency in both the Portuguese and English languages.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of this morning appears a short report of a summons in the case Rustomjee Dadabhoy Madon *vs.* Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, which came on for argument in Chambers on Saturday last. The alleged vague allegations in the plaint as to the partnership and the delay in filing the suit, &c., were matters which were dwelt upon and urged by the defendant's counsel. The summons was dismissed, merely having regard to Section 135 of the Civil Procedure Code, because the learned judge held that my right to inspect the particular books which I sought to inspect depended upon the determination of the issue raised by the defendant that I was not a partner in the business to which those books related, the defendant at the same time undertaking to allow me inspection of such entries therein as relate to me.

I beg to add, Sir, that these books were included in the books, which under a previous order of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, the defendant was, notwithstanding his aforesaid contention, directed to deposit in his attorney's office and to allow me and my attorneys to examine, and, if necessary, to count the pages thereof, and to initial them.—Yours, &c.

RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY MADON.
Bombay, Aug. 21.

BARODA SKY RACES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, AUG. 18.

THE following are the results of the races on the 17th instant:—

"THE AUNT SALLY" HURDLE RACE.—For all C. B. ponies. 13st. 2lb. and under. ¾ mile

Major Moore's No Rent, 11st. 7lb., Mr. Legh	1
Mr. Hodgkinson's Camel, 11st. 4lb., Owner	0
Mr. Tritton's Tommy, 11st. 3lb., Mr. Carter	0

Tommy was baulked by a dog at the second hurdle, and ran off, followed by Camel.

BARODA GRAND MILITARY HURDLE RACE.—For all horses. ¾ mile.

Mr. Hodgkinson's Marine, 10st. 3lb., Owner	1
Mr. Legh's Skylark, 11st. 1lb., Owner	0
Mr. Bunbury's Molly Darling, 12lb. 8st., Owner	0

All three refused the first jump. Marine accepting it the second time, kept his head to the end and won by a couple of lengths.

SPICY BREEZES PLATE.—For all baazar tats ridden by natives.

Won easily by a bay pony.—Owner's name not yet to hand. One pony chose the road in preference to the course and had an exciting time of it.

PONY HANDICAP.—For all ponies. ½ mile,

Mr. Tritton's Tommy, 10st. 10lb., Owner	1
Capt. Kennedy's Mme. Rachel, 11st., Mr. Carter	2
Mr. Hodgkinson's Bijili, 10st. 8lb., Owner	3
Major Moore's No Rent, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Owen	0
Mr. Leg.'s Cossack, 10st. 4lb., Owner	0

Won easily. Tommy had first gone half round the course on a false start.

THE DUFFER'S DAWDLE.—Last in to win. Owners not to ride their own ponies. Catch weights. ¼ mile.

Mr. Littledale's Archimedes, Mr. Hodgkinson	1
Mr. Bunbury's Anchovy, Mr. Carter	2
Mr. Carter's Perfect Cure, Mr. Bunbury	0
Capt. Kennedy's Brumming, Mr. Legh	0

A close race won by a nose. Brumming got in first, followed by The Cure.

POONA HOG-HUNTING CHASES.

THESE races will be held near Kirkee on Wednesday, 6th September, 1882.

STEWARDS.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief; Hon'ble Lionel Ashburner, C.S.I.; Major General Sir John Ross, K.C.B., and Colonel J. Hills, C.B.

COMMITTEE.—Colonel Burnett, D.A.G.; Captain French, R. A.; Captain Beaver, R. A.; Major St. Paul, R. B.; A. Jardine, Esq. Hony. Secretary—Major Mansel.

TALLY-HO STAKES.—About Rs. 300 added. A steeplechase for Arabs and country-breds. Country-breds, 12 stone, Arabs 11 stone. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Winners on the flat or across country, once 7 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. About 2 miles. Entrance Rs. 10.

THE GRAND ANNUAL.—About Rs. 500 added. A steeplechase for all horses. Walers 12 st. 7 lbs., C.B.'s 11st., Arabs 10 st. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Winners, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., thrice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners on the flat or over hurdles of any race, value Rs. 500 and over, 7lbs. extra; twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra; in addition to all other penalties. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 16. About 3 miles.

THE DECCAN CHASE.—About Rs. 250, for Arabs and country-bred ponies. Arabs 11-7, C. B.'s 10-7; 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 4 lbs. Entrance Rs. 5 About 1½ miles.

THE MERCHANT'S PURSE.—About Rs. —, presented by the merchants of Poona. A steeplechase for all gallowys. Weight, 14 hands to carry 11 st.; 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Winners on the flat or over hurdles of a race, value Rs. 500, once 7 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs.; in addition to all other penalties. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. About 2 miles. Entrance Rs. 5.

THE HIE-OVER CHASE.—About Rs. 150 for Arab and C.-B. ponies. 13 hands and under. Arabs 11-7, country-breds 10-7; 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Winners, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 5.

RULES.

1. The Chases to be run under the G. N. H. Rules, except where otherwise provided for.
2. All owners entering horses must subscribe one gold mohur to the funds.
3. Horses and ponies running to be *bona fide* the property of officers on full pay in the Army, Navy or Civil Services, covenanted and uncovenanted.
4. The decision of the Stewards to be final on all points.
5. Four horses in *bona fide* separate interests must start with a view to win, or the added money will not be given.
6. Any one riding over the course after it is closed will be prohibited from running a horse.
7. Five per cent. deducted from each lottery and pari mutuel to go to the fund.
8. Entries to close on 1st September. Colours to be sent with entries.
9. Gentlemen riders in every race.
10. All horses and ponies that have to be measured are to be at the Veterinary School at 4 P.M. on September 1. Certificates of measurements only taken of the current year.
11. Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs.
12. Owners and riders will be shown over the course the morning of the races at 7 A.M.
13. Settling on the 10th at 4 P.M. at the Gymkhana shed.

D. MANSEL, Major,
Honorary Secretary.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, Aug. 19.—Since yesterday there has been a further and considerable rise of the barometer in Northern Bengal, Behar, and the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces. The rise extends to the Punjab and Northern Rajputana, but there has been a slight fall in Sind and Western and Southern India, and also in Orissa and round the head of the Bay of Bengal. A small cyclonic depression is forming there, such as was common at the beginning of the season. If this advances westwards, it will probably terminate the present break in the rains. Thus was terminated the prolonged break in August, 1880. The north-west wind continues only at Delhi, Meerut and elsewhere; but have given way to south-west winds. The clouds are still increasing in the North-West Provinces. A little rain is reported at Lucknow and Bareilly, and heavy rain at Benares. Rain to-day:—Saugor Island, 4 inches; Benares and Cuttack, 2 inches; Purneah, Hazaribagh, Mangalore, Akyab, and Rangoon, 1 inch and over; Simla, Darjeeling, Patna, Dacca, and Calcutta, ½ inch and over. Previously, Nani Tal and Nowgong had 1 inch and over; other falls were small.

August 20.—Except in Behar, where there has been a slight fall, the barometer has risen in all parts of India, especially under hill in the Punjab. But at Lahore the rise is much less than in other parts of the province, and a local relative depression has formed with a cyclonic circulation, the winds producing heavy rain on the hills. The depression over the head of the Bay of Bengal, noticed yesterday, has moved towards South Behar, causing a heavy fall of rain in Orissa and the Gangetic Delta. In other respects the reports show little change of importance. Rain to-day:—Cuttack, 4½ inches; Saugor Island, over 3 inches; Simla, 2¼ inches; Calcutta, 1½ inches; Rawul Pindee 1⅜ inches; Dacca, Seoni, and Madras, ½ inch and over. On previous days, Mirzapore had over 2 inches; Dinagepore, 1½ inch; Umballa, 1 inch; Naini Tal, Gopalpore, Madura, Thyetmyo and Tounghoo, ½ to 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

August.	Colaba. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Byculla. In	cts.
Previously regtd.	57	14	67	51	64	79	65	77
20 Sunday	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Monday	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	57	19	67	51	64	79	65	82
Corresponding date last year	62	41	66	64	59	96	65	3

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Friday, 21st August, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·799	81·0	W	26	0·00
Surat	·855	82·1	W	26	0·00
Bombay	·893	80·0	W	12	0·02
Ratnagiri	·907	83·3	WNW Fresh	...	0·04
Karwar	·914	80·6	WW Light	...	0·00
Mangalore	·929	80·0	WNW	3	0·01
Calicut	·922	76·6	calm	6	0·00
Cochin	·930	80·0	NW	2	0·00
Masulipatam	·806	88·3	W	...	0·00
Madras	·841	86·3	SW	6	0·00
Negapatam	·863	81·9	W	4	0·68

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Australia, Captain T. Alderton, will sail to-day for London, with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr. N. Richardson, Junior.
A gentleman.
Mr. D. Hastie.
A gentleman.
Major C. Wodehouse.
Mr. E. J. Kitts.
Mr. Watkins.
Mrs. Reynolds.
Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Blewett.
Rev. G. Shirt.
Mrs. Park and infant and 4 children.
Mr. W. M. Bell.
Mr. W. R. Giles.
Miss Knight.

FOR BRINDISI.—Major Harington.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Kapp.
Mr. H. Sevestre.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Mrs. N. S. Symons.
Master Johnny Symons.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. Cornwall.
Mr. Charde.
5 Post Office Clerks.

The following passages have been engaged:—

The s. s. Mirzapore, Captain C. G. Perrins, 29th August.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. F. H. Pellew.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Pigott.
Hon. Justice Straight.
Mr. R. Porch.
Mr. R. Maney.
Mr. K. N. Bahadurjee.

FOR VENICE.

Rev. S. and Mrs. Morley.
Mr. Aug. Henniman.

The s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. Brady, 5th Sept.

FROM LONDON.

Rev. W. Joss.
Mrs. Hill.

The s. s. Ravenna, Captain E. Stewart, 12th Sept.

FOR BRINDISI.—Lt.-Col. A. Fa er.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, K. O. Band-stand, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Assyria (s), from Calcutta.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Kings Own at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 6-15 p. m., Madras time:—

Overture	Si J'Etais Roi	Adam.
Selection	Il Pirta	Bellini.
Valse	Happy Thoughts	E. H. Prout.
Grand Potpourrie	Terpsichoreana	Happy.
Valse	Amateur	W. Middleton.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Culna left the dock on Sunday, the s. s. Maharaja and Corinth entered, and Australia left it yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The Railway Company give notice of a boon to fourth-class passengers, who after the present month will be allowed to carry 10 seers of luggage free instead of five seers, the amount hitherto allowed.

THE MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Thomas Mars, a West Indian, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. P. Ryan with voluntarily causing hurt to Joseph Alexander on the 15th inst. by means of an instrument for shooting, to wit, a revolver. The prisoner admitted the truth of the complaint as on the previous occasion. The complainant thereupon begged that his Worship would deal leniently with the prisoner, who, he said, was his step-brother, and it was in a drunken frolic the deed was committed. The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered the revolver to be confiscated.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—On Sunday last a Parsee, named Sorabjee Pestonjee, aged about 60 years, residing at the Null Bazaar, went to the Apollo-bunder steps to say his prayers. While there he accidentally fell into the sea, and as the police boat was leaving the steps, he was seen struggling in the water. An alarm was raised, when J. Fernandes, who is in charge of the Tidal Observatory, ran down the steps and handed to Pestonjee the end of an umbrella which he caught hold of firmly, by that means he was hauled up on to the steps before the police boat could come to his rescue. He was found to be in an exhausted state, but well enough to proceed to his house.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Bhasker Damodhur, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of having in his possession an umbrella, valued 12 annas, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained and failing to render a satisfactory account how he became possessed of the same. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NOTED PICK-POCKET.—Wittoo Rama, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing three annas and three pies from the pocket of Mukoo Peerbux, while at the *Nag Punchmi* fair on the Bellasis Junction-road, which was held on Saturday last. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Ramjee Vastiba, a goldsmith, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of criminally misappropriating three-quarters of a tola of silver, to his own use, the property of Luximan Bapoo. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FOUND.—A currency note for Rs. 100 was found lying on a window in the Small Cause Court on the 19th instant by Police Constable, No. 1262B. The same has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police for identification.

BOYS THROWING STONES.—Mullaree Pelia, aged twenty-two years, on Sunday evening last while walking from his boat to the steps at the Jamsetjee-bunder, Colaba, had his nose severely injured by a stone which, he alleged, was thrown by a European lad named Charles Pinsent. Upon police enquiries being made, this appeared to be doubtful, as Pinsent was on the other side of the bunder at that time, but three boys, named Charles McKenzie, John McKenzie, and Frank Pryer, were seen in the direction from which the stone came. These three boys deny having thrown the stone, besides which these boys, it appears, could not have seen the man to have injured him from where they were, consequently it is supposed that the stone was thrown with no intention of injurying any one. Some fishermen on the bunder state that these four boys are in the habit of throwing stones about the bunder, and a fisherman, who was with the injured man, stated that he saw the four of the boys close by the side of the bunder immediately after the stone struck Mullaree Pelia. There is no direct evidence as to which of the four boys had thrown the stone, but it is evident that the stone was thrown by one of them, but with no intention of causing hurt to any one.

ALLEGED THEFT IN THE FORT.—Pherozebai, a Parsee lady, who resides in the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's bungalow in the Fort, near the Fort Police Court, reported to the police that, on Saturday morning last, in opening a cup-board on the first floor of the house, she discovered the lock had been tampered with. After some difficulty it was opened, and a small wooden box was found to have been taken away. Subsequently the box was found in the room under a couch. It had been forced open, and two 4½ per cent. Government promissory notes, numbered 037493 and 019197, for Rs. 100 each, and a ten-rupee currency note, and also Rs. 74, in small change, abstracted. The promissory notes are in the name of Nanabhoy Burjorjee. There are ten Parsee servants in the house, two Goanese ayas, and Purdasee servants, watchmen, who sleep on the ground-floor. These two Purdasees were suspected, enquiries made, but nothing discovered which would justify their detection by the police. There were found marks on the lower part of the cupboard as if an attempt was made to force it open. The cupboard is, however, supposed to have been opened by a duplicate or skeleton key. The Government promissory notes are not negotiable in the bazaar without the signature of Nanabhoy Burjorjee being first obtained. The Detective Police have called upon to institute further enquiries into the matter.

THE SURAT GARRISON.—Mr. White, the Collector of Surat, has written to the Government of Bombay pointing out the danger of keeping only 125 soldiers for the protection of the city and the suburbs. It seems to be the general opinion that in a place like Surat a full regiment is necessary.—*Gujerat Mitra.*

A ROW IN POONA.—Yesterday (Sunday) evening at the observance of the annual festival called Shrival Shett, in Rastia's Peith, we learn, there was a great row between the Punjabis and *talleemwallas*, when one man was very severely beaten, and when, owing to the large concourse of people a boy was accidentally killed under the wheels of a carriage.—*Poona Observer.*

ANOTHER ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. AND MRS. ASHBURNER.—The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner were given a farewell entertainment by the Gayan Samaj, Poona, on Saturday evening, the 19th instant, and they were greatly pleased with the vocal and instrumental performances of the students and members of the Institute.—*Id.*

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE LATE MR. A. H. WADIA'S WILL.

IN this matter, a caveat has been filed by the son-in-law of the deceased, Mr. H. A. Wadia, against probate being granted of the will of the late Mr. Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia, to the applicants for the probate, Mr. H. A. Hormarjee and Mr. N. Spencer. On the 15th June, Mr. Inverarity had obtained from his Lordship a rule *nisi*, calling upon the applicants to show cause why an administrator *pendente lite* should not be appointed to the estate of the deceased.

To-day, the rule was called on for hearing, when the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Mr. Farran, and Mr. Pherozeshaw, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the applicants. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, appeared for the caveator; and Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Telang for Meherbai, the widow.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lang opened the proceedings by reading the affidavits. They were in effect as follow:—

The applicants, in an affidavit made on the 7th June, 1882, said that the testator died at Lowjee Castle, his place of residence, on the 16th May, 1882, having previously made a will, dated 9th December, 1879, and a codicil, dated 22nd February, 1881, which were (with the exception of certain charitable bequests) revoked by his will, dated the 9th May, 1882. The testator died without having altered or revoked the last-mentioned will. He died leaving him surviving one son and three daughters by his former wife and six sons and seven daughters by his second wife. Among the estate and effects, of the total value of Rs. 32,80,915, which the testator died possessed of within the Presidency of Bombay, were Government promissory notes, with interest, of the value of Rs. 1,45,642, standing in the name of the firm; Calcutta bills drawn by the Hongkong Bank, Rs. 1,60,000; the Hongkong Bank fixed deposit, with interest, Rs. 4,75,714; 150 Bank of Bombay shares, with dividend, Rs. 1,20,000; loan to Anglo-Indian Mills on mortgage, with interest, Rs. 2,42,635; loan to Empress Mills on mortgage, with interest, Rs. 3,01,513; 383 Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company's shares of Rs. 1,000 each, with dividend, Rs. 3,54,700; 200 Coorla Spinning shares of Rs. 500 each, with dividend, Rs. 1,03,183; fixed deposit at the Hongkong Bank, with interest, Rs. 52,219; outstanding against goods about Rs. 90,000; estimated value of furniture at Lowjee Castle, Rose Cottage, Bounty Hall, and Bella Vue, Rs. 30,000; jewellery, Rs. 1,00,000; estimated present value of Lowjee Castle, Rs. 1,00,000; estimated present value of Municipal Offices, Rs. 2,00,000; present value of Gibbs' Bungalow, Malabar Hill, Rs. 50,000; present value of small house at Malabar Hill, No. 207, Rs. 25,000; present value of Park Field, situated at Parell, Rs. 30,000; Rose Cottage at Parell, Rs. 20,000; new house near Lowjee Castle, Rs. 20,000; present value of Elphinstone-circle house, Rs. 75,000; present value of Bounty Hall, Poona, Rs. 2,50,000; present value of Coorla estate, about Rs. 5,00,000; Mahableshwur House, Belle Vue, about Rs. 8,000. The whole of the estate did not exceed in value Rs. 33,00,000 without deducting the debts due by the testator. The applicants applied that probate may be granted to them as executors of the will of 9th May, 1882.

An affidavit of Mr. A. C. Walker, of the firm of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, solicitors, stated that he was present on the 9th December, 1879, at the Elphinstone-circle office and saw the testator sign the will of that date, he being then of sound sense and disposing mind, memory, and understanding. The additions and alterations in the will were made therein before the testator signed it. On the 22nd February, 1881, Mr. Walker was present at the Elphinstone-circle office when the testator signed the codicil of that date. Mr. Chalk was also present on both occasions, and was a witness to the will and the codicil. The testator, when he signed the codicil, was also of sound sense and disposing mind, memory, and understanding.

Dr. Sidney Smith stated in an affidavit that he was present on 9th May, 1882, with Dr. Burjorjee Framjee, at Lowjee Castle, and saw the testator sign and publish his will of that date. It was signed by Dr. Sidney Smith and Dr. Burjorjee Framjee as witnesses. The signature "Ardasir Hormarjee" subscribed at the foot of each of the 23 pages of the will was the proper signature of the testator. The additions and alterations in the will were made before the testator signed it. Dr. Sidney Smith believed that the testator was at the time of sound sense, and disposing mind, memory, and understanding.

Mr. H. A. Wadia, barrister-at-law, the caveator, said in his affidavit that he was one of the executors and trustees of the will of the 9th December, 1879, and a trustee named in the alleged will of the 9th May, 1882. The testator fell ill on the 6th April, 1882, and continued in that state till the 6th May when he had a severe attack of fever, which hastened his death, which took place on the 16th May, 1882. On the evening of the 7th May, Dinbai, one of the testator's daughters, told her brother, Nusserwanjee, that the applicant, Hormarjee, kept from her and her mother and sisters all information he obtained from Dr. Smith as to the state of the deceased. She requested Nusserwanjee to speak to Dr. Smith and ascertain from him the true state of the deceased. Nusserwanjee spoke to Dr. Smith and was given to understand that, as fever had set in unexpectedly, the case was more complicated, and danger was to be apprehended. On the 8th May the applicant, Hormarjee, was sitting near the sick-bed, when the testator asked him if he had brought "that thing," whereupon applicant replied in the affirmative. In answer to the testator, he said it was about 20 or 25 sheets long, and that it was prepared as was the custom with lawyers. The conduct of the applicant aroused the suspicions of the mother and sisters, who kept a watch in turn to see that the applicant was not left alone with the testator. On the 9th May, his sisters had reason to suspect that the applicant, Hormarjee, was about to get the deceased to sign something, and they brought their mother to the table where the testator was signing the alleged will. When he was asked by his wife as to what he was doing, the applicant interfered and said it was only a partnership deed, which the testator was signing as the period of the old deed was nearly up. The testator stopped signing, put his pen down, said it was a codicil, and that he was making some alterations. The wife asked the testator if she was not a trustee also, when he replied that she was, adding that the provisions about her were as before, that he had made no alterations except what he mentioned, and that he had done the best for all. Whilst the testator was speaking, the applicant, Hormarjee, interrupted him and made some remarks rude to his mother. In answer to his wife, testator said his will was at the Registrar's and must remain there on account of the charities, adding that the document he was signing would go to the Registrar's also. After the execution of the document, the applicant, Hormarjee, hurried away with it. The alleged will was not read to the testator, nor did he read or look at any part of it when he signed it. About an hour after the execution of the alleged will, testator assured his wife, in the presence of his daughters, that he had made no alterations other than those mentioned. The same morning, when asked to allow his son Jamsetjee to read what he had signed, the testator said to his wife—"Do not be alarmed; I have only made very slight alterations as I told you. Everything else is just as it was." After the execution of the document, the conduct of the applicant, Hormarjee, which had apparently before been one of great attention and solicitude for the health of the deceased, changed to that of indifference. The deceased did not know that the document he was signing was his will, nor did he mean it to be anything else but a codicil containing the alterations which he had mentioned to his wife. If he had any knowledge of the contents of the alleged will he was induced to put his signature thereto by the great and constant importunity of the applicant, Hormarjee, which took away the free agency of the testator. No member of the family was at the time aware that any new will was going to be prepared. The instructions for the alleged will were given by the applicant himself, and no solicitor ever took instructions or saw the testator. The matter was conducted in secresy by the applicant; and no member of the family had any knowledge that a new will had been executed till after the testator's death. The attesting witnesses to the alleged will believed that they were attesting the testator's signature to a codicil only. The alterations made in the alleged will were all in favour of the applicant, and to the detriment of the widow and members of the family, and gave the applicant property to the extent of over four lakhs of rupees more than he had under the former will, and gave him the entire control of the management and administration of the estate which he had not by the previous will; and also freed him from the obligation of giving his brothers, Jamsetjee and Bomonjee, a share in the firm of B. and A. Hormarjee, and in the commission of the Coorla Mills. The effect of such gifts to the applicant was that the residuary estate of the testator would be insufficient to provide for the annuity to the widow for the maintenance of herself and the infant children, and there would be absolutely nothing for the charities, private and public, mentioned in the document and all previous wills. The testator was most anxious to keep up after his death the charities he had founded, and to continue the support he had for many years given to poor people in Bombay and elsewhere. He would never knowingly, or of his free will, have made any alterations, the effect of which would be to impair in the slightest degree the charitable bequests, or to reduce the amount of annuity payable to his wife, or the legacy payable to his son Bomonjee, &c. No member of the family believed that the alleged will was the will of the testator. The caveator prayed that probate may be granted of the will of 9th December, 1879, and codicil of the 22nd February, 1881, and that those portions of the alleged will of 9th May, 1882, which effected the alterations mentioned by the testator as being made by him, may be treated as a further codicil, and probate thereof granted.

Meherbai, the widow, and Pootlibai, Dinbai, and Dhunbai, her daughters, said in a joint affidavit that they concurred in the statements made by the caveator and the conclusions drawn by him.

Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, one of the executors, in a replying affidavit, denied generally the accuracy of the statements made by Mr. H. A. Wadia, the caveator, submitting that several of the statements were irrelevant. On the morning of the 9th May last, he brought a parcel containing the will of that date in accordance with a wish expressed by the testator on the previous evening. Mrs. Ardasir (Meherbai) came into the testator's room at the time he was executing his will, and he did not wish her to be present at the time, he was annoyed at her coming. He admitted stating to her that the document the testator was signing was a partnership deed for the purpose of keeping her quiet, as he was apprehensive that, if she knew it was a will, she would make a disturbance and annoy the deceased, with whom she had recently had many disputes. The deceased well knew what he was signing, and it was impossible that such a remark could in any way have misled him. It was true that the engrossment of the will was never read over to or by the deceased, but every word of the draft will, which contained percisely the same provisions, was read to him by the applicant, and it was then left by him with him for nearly two hours in order that he might study it. He knew perfectly well the contents of the will which he executed of his own free will. No other members of the family knew of the deceased's intention to make a new will, because it was his express wish that it should be prepared and signed privately. He was always exceedingly anxious that his testamentary dispositions should not be known and discussed. The former will and codicil were likewise prepared and signed privately. The instructions for the new will were given by the applicant to their solicitors exactly as they were received by him from the testator, as had been done through him in previous years. On the 30th October, 1878, deceased executed in his favour a power of attorney for the purpose of enabling him to lodge with the Registrar all testamentary documents made by him. All the alterations in the new will were made with the knowledge and by the direction of the deceased. Unless the estate was wasted in litigation or something unforeseen occurred to lessen the income, there would be ample funds to pay the widow's annuity, and even during her life-time there would be several thousand rupees per annum available for charitable purposes; and that, upon her death, there would be a very large sum available for such charities; and this was the testator's intention.

Dr. Sidney Smith, in an affidavit in reply, said he attended at the testator's house on the morning of the 9th May last in accordance with a request made to him on the previous evening. The applicant brought a parcel containing the will. Deceased, who had been lying down in his bed, got up and walked to the end of the room where there was a table with pens and ink. He sat down at the table and signed each sheet of the will. He appeared to be excited and upset when his wife came in, and he said, in answer to her question "I am making alterations to a will." He mentioned the word "codicil." He said he had done the best for all. Mr. Ardasir stayed in the room until the will was executed and attested by Dr. Smith and Dr. Burjorjee. In answer to his wife, the deceased said the old will was in the Registration Office, and that it would be there for six months. When the signatures were completed, both the applicant and Dr. Smith asked the deceased if he knew the contents of the paper; and he said "I know the contents." When the last page was signed, deceased put his finger on the seal which the applicant had affixed to the paper and said "I deliver this as my act and deed." He then went and lay down in his bed. At the time of signing the will, he was quite sensible and capable of fully understanding what he was doing. On the 9th May, he was in better health and stronger than he had been for some days before, and he continued in much the same state up to the evening of the 13th idem. From the morning of the 14th, he got worse until he died on the 16th. Dr. Smith used to speak freely to all the members of the family about the state of the deceased's health, and particularly to Mrs. Ardasir, who made frequent enquiries. Dr. Smith attended the deceased up to the time of his death, and had several opportunities of noting the conduct of the applicant towards his father. His conduct was in no way changed after the execution of the will. He appeared to the last to be most attentive to the deceased and most anxious and solicitous about his health and comfort.

Pestonjee Ardasir Hormarjee, a son of the deceased and Dr. Burjorjee Framjee, in affidavits made by them, in reply to the caveator's, generally corroborated the statements of the applicant and Dr. Sidney Smith as to what took place at the execution of the new will on the morning of the 9th May last.

Mr. Lang then said that he must state the facts of the case before the month of May, 1882. The late Mr. Ardesir Hormarjee was a man of very great intelligence, and one of the keenest men of business in Bombay. He was practically the sole proprietor of the firm of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee until he admitted his son, Hormarjee, into partnership. The testator was possessed of very great wealth, and was a gentleman of a very charitable disposition. He had seventeen children at the time of his death. He had by his first wife one son, Nusservanjee and three daughters, all of whom were either married or widows at the time of the testators' death. By his second wife the deceased had six sons and seven daughters, all of whom survived him. Hormarjee, the applicant, was the eldest son by the testator's second wife, the names of the rest of the sons being Jamsetjee, Pestonjee, Bomonjee, Cursetjee, and Jehangeer, the last three of whom were minors. Of his seven daughters the last five were minors and unmarried The testator appeared to be very fond of making wills and codicils, he having made seven wills and fifteen codicils between the years 1869 and 1882, inclusive of the will in dispute. All of them were made in the English language, which he knew well. The deceased was always extremely anxious that his testamentary dispositions should be kept secret, and the amplest evidence would be forthcoming in support of the fact. Mr. Cleveland had been his solicitor and made his wills up to the year 1878; and they believed that the reason why he left Mr. Cleveland was that he was under impression that, somehow or other, the contents of his will had leaked out through the clerks in Messrs. Cleveland's office. The learned counsel said that they would produce letters written by Mr. Cleveland informing the testator that cautions would be taken to prevent the contents of his will becoming known. Counsel, having read some correspondence upon the subject, went on to say that in 1879 Mr. Chalk was engaged, and he received similar instructions as to secrecy from the testator. Furthermore, when the testator made entries in his books of moneys which he paid to his solicitors for making the wills, he entered the payments as made "for private matters." The testator's firm of B. and A. Hormarjee was established about forty-five years ago. He was extremely proud of his firm, and anxious that its credit and respectability should be maintained after his death. He had brought up his eldest son, Nusserwanjee, in this business. By his will, dated the 25th April, 1877, the testator had left "Lowjee Castle" to Nusserwanjee, whom he intended to be his most favoured son. If Nusserwanjee had conducted himself properly, he would have probably remained the testator's favoured son to the last; but subsequently the testator was extremely displeased with his son's conduct, and he, therefore, struck his name out of the list of his trustees and executors, and also left him out of the business, which the testator left in equal shares to his sons, Hormarjee, Jamsetjee, and Bomonjee.

The Judge.—Was then nothing given to Nusserwanjee?

The Advocate-General replied that though the testator revoked the appointment of Nusserwanjee as one of the trustees and a partner in the business, he did give him something. The learned counsel here read a letter in which the testator had spoken very unfavourably of the character of Nusserwanjee. The latter was the promoter of this litigation; and the caveator, who was one of the sons-in-law of the testator, was led on partly by Nusserwanjee and partly by the widow. Shortly before the testator's death, both his widow and his son, Nusserwanjee, were on very bad terms with him. The widow, seeing that her monthly allowance was decreased by the last will, got extremely indignant, and now, assisted by Nusserwanjee, was doing what she could to upset the will. Though Pestonjee, one of the testator's sons, got less under the last will than under the previous one, he had filed no opposition. Nusserwanjee had so much displeased the testator, that he was given five minutes' notice by his father to quit the premises of the firm. After he was turned out of the firm, as well as the house, the testator had as little to do as possible with Nusserwanjee who, no doubt, had given a considerable amount of annoyance to his father. After Nusserwanjee was turned out Hormarjee was admitted into his father's confidence, which he retained in the fullest degree to the last. Hormarjee showed himself a young man of very considerable business capabilities, and on the 7th January, 1878, a power of attorney was granted to him by his father. The testator of late years had not been in the habit of giving instructions to his solicitors with regard to his wills. Counsel here mentioned a number of wills, in which instructions had been given to solicitors, either by Hormarjee or Hormusjee Master who enjoyed the confidence of the deceased. This showed how anxious was the testator that his wills should be kept a secret. With reference to the will in dispute of the 9th May, 1882, it must be said that counsel, who settled a certain codicil in 1881, had advised that if any fresh testamentary document were made, it would be much better to execute a fresh will. On the morning of the 9th May, Dr. Smith came to the testator's house to attest the will. Besides Dr. Smith, there were present Dr. Burjorjee Framjee, Dr. Nanabhoy Oomrigar, and Mr. Hormarjee Ardesir. The testator told the other members of the family to leave the room; but being anxious to know what was going on, they stood behind the screen, whence they could see and hear a good deal that was going on. The testator then executed his will, and it was extraordinary to suppose that the testator, who was in perfect command of his senses at the time, and who understood English extemely well, should have understood that he was executing only a codicil to his previous will, when he executed the long document. The testator had executed sixteen or seventeen codicils before, but none of them had exceeded three or four sheets. Speaking of the last will, counsel said that after the testator had signed his name to a few of the sheets, Mrs. Ardesir rushed into the room, being called thither by one of her daughters, Dhunbai. According to Dr. Sydney Smith the testator appeared greatly annoyed at seeing his wife. Counsel was sorry to say that in case he should have to show the relations which existed between the testator and his wife, in order to meet the charges laid against Hormarjee, [illegible] which was that both the prepa[illegible] execution of the will had been kept se[illegible] wife. Mrs. Ardesir was apparently [illegible] very violent temper, and the [illegible] time before his death, took his m[illegible] table from her. He was co[illegible] ing how miserable he was m[illegible] of his wife's temper—a fact wh[illegible] by ample evidence. She w[illegible] with her son, Hormarjee, so[illegible] tor's death, the reason of w[illegible] could judge, was that s[illegible] fidence which his father [illegible] here read a letter writt[illegible] widow, in which sh[illegible] grudge which I sh[illegible] Meherbai had aske[illegible] testator had grea[illegible] of the will, date[illegible] actually prep[illegible] himself. One [illegible] fidence whi[illegible] time in his wife was this. The testator was times in the habit of making his wife the m[illegible] his charities. He gave her Rs. 700 for the purpose of distributing them among some poor Parsees but he made the discovery that she did not spend the money for the intended purpose, but intercepted it herself. The result was that for the future the testator stopped the allowance to her, and dispensed charities himself. These circumstances showed how very improbable it was that the testator should take his wife into his confidence. Then as he (the Advocate-General) had stated, the lady rushed into the room. Hormarjee, knowing the character of his mother, and also knowing that if she knew the will, she would probably create a considerable disturbance, tried to put her off, saying, "It is a partnership agreement which he is signing." The testator, hearing that, put down his pen, stopped writing, and said that was not the case. What were the exact words the testator then said, it was not quite clear. He either said that he was making a will, or that he was making his observations to his will, or some such words. The testator told his wife distinctly that women should not interfere in the matter. He also told her some of the alterations that were made in the last will. His object was to put off his wife and to induce her to stop further inquiries. According to one of the affidavits, Hormarjee had said "Oh! all this will be published to-morrow in the *Gazette*." Counsel did not know whether Hormarjee meant the *Bombay Gazette* or what. The testator then executed his will, having sat at his table for that purpose. When the doctors and Hormarjee had left the house, Mrs. Ardesheer made another attempt to get the will from the testator, asking him to allow her son Jamsetjee to read it. But the testator again refused to show the will. One more circumstance, the learned counsel said he should mention which was that under the will of 1882, Hormarjee got more shares of the Coorla Mill than under the will of 1879, the excess being to the extent of nearly three lakhs of rupees. The Advocate-General then read the last will of the testator. The case was adjourned until to-morrow (Tuesday).

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

THE CARWA COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT X. OF 1866, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.

MR. RUSSELL, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, moved, on behalf of the liquidators of the above company, Messrs. W. M. Macaulay and S. N. Macnaghten, for an order, under rule 61 that the company be declared dissolved. The company was under voluntary liquidation under the supervision of the court. Mr. Russell having read the sections of the Indian and English Acts bearing on the case, submitted that in a case in which a company was under the supervision of the court, the court might order the final dissolution of the company in the same way as in the case of official liquidators. Here the application made by the liquidators was to release them from further responsibility, with reference to the company.

His Lordship asked, with reference to the learned counsel's contention that the terms "liquidators under supervision" should be held equivalent to the expression "official liquidators," if there was any case in point.

Mr. Russell said he had looked through all the cases, but could not find any in which that point was discussed. The learned counsel added that in the matter of the Imperial Banking and Trading Company, he had appeared before Mr. Justice West on the 1st December last, when an order similar to that now asked for was made.

His Lordship said he would consult authorities on the point before making any order.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE fifth ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. James Greaves presiding. The following is the report of the directors for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1882, which was taken as read:—

Your directors have again the pleasure to wait upon you with their report for the half-year ending June 30, 1882, together with the balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the same period. Your directors beg to point out that during the past half-year the price of cotton has ruled high, whilst the rates paid for yarn during the same period have been comparatively low, notwithstanding which your directors are glad to be in a position to report that the nett earning of the mill shows a profit of Rs. 64,065-15-10, or 22½ per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the company, which, they trust, will be considered satisfactory. The mortgage due to Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee & Co. for Rs. 3,00,000 falls due in November next, and your directors purpose paying off this incumbrance, one moiety out of the accumulated profits, and the other half out of deposits for short periods, and have completed arrangements for so doing out of depreciation and reserve fund accounts, which will thus clear the Company's property from all mortgage, and they hope this course will meet with your approval. Your directors have during the past half-year added 1,596 mule spindles and 144 roving spindles, which brings the capacity of the mill up to 30,000 mule spindles. Your directors would here mention that the mill is still capable of holding 5,000 mule spindles and preparation machinery more, but this would entail the building of separate reeling and bundling rooms, as the reeling and bundling are now done in the main building. The Company have sufficient engine and boiler power to turn the additional machinery as well as the land on which to erect the new buildings, and your directors, with your approval, purpose putting down the extra plant, the cost of which, erected and set to work, would be about Rs. 1,00,000. This sum would be provided for by the issue of new shares, out of the unallotted shares held by the Company and disposed of to shareholders at par. Since the commencement of the mill there has been no provision made for the residence of the Engineer, who has been compelled to live at a considerable distance from the Company's works, which is not at all desirable, and it is proposed to remedy this deficiency by the erection of a bungalow on the Company's premises at a cost of about Rs. 10,000. As will be seen on reference to the accompanying profit and loss statement, the nett profits are Rs. 64,065-15-10, and which sum your directors purpose dealing with in the following manner, *viz.*—Dividend on 736 shares at Rs. 25 per share, Rs. 18,400; dividend on 400 shares at Rs. 24-3 per share, Rs. 9,675; being 10 per cent. per annum depreciation, renewal, &c., account at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the cost of the machinery and buildings, *viz.*, Rs. 9,31,924, Rs. 23,298; reserve fund account, the balance, Rs. 12,692-15-10;—total Rs. 64,065-15-10. Messrs. Payne and Gostling, being the directors who retire by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Owing to the complication of affairs in Egypt, and the threatened stoppage of the Suez Canal, the prices of coal have advanced considerably, but your directors secured an ample stock previous to the serious advance, sufficient to supply the mills with coal until February next. In conclusion, your directors beg to state that, in their attempts to free the Company's property from mortgage, they have, as far as possible, carried out the views set forth in the concluding para. of their last report, and in the future it will be their aim and endeavour to free the Company entirely from debt, and by this course they are of opinion the best interests of the shareholders will be attained in enhanced dividends and the value of the Company's shares materially and permanently increased.

It was then proposed by Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Curmsey Damjee, and carried unanimously, that the directors' report and audited accounts made up to the 30th June, 1882, be approved and adopted.

It was proposed by Mr. Munjee Currembhoy, seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody, and carried unanimously: "That a dividend of Rs. 25 per share on 736 shares and of Rs. 24-3 per share on 400 shares be declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1882."

On the motion of Mr. Nowrojee Jehangeer, seconded by Mr. Wuchraj Mohunjee, the sums of Rs. [illegible] and Rs. 12,692-15-10 were placed, respectively [illegible] credit of depreciation and renewal account and reserve fund account.

It was proposed by Mr. Framjee H. Se[illegible] ed by Mr. B. Dunkerley, and carried [illegible] pointments of Messrs. D. [illegible] Payne be confirmed in pla[illegible] marjee and J. W. Scott [illegible] having resigned his seat, [illegible] sent for a considerable tim[illegible] ness, the board having n[illegible] ing to Bombay.

Messrs. Gostling and [illegible] rectors of the company; [illegible] elected auditor for the [illegible] tion of Rs. 200 per an[illegible] the chairman, dir[illegible] pany for their s[illegible]

The Chairman [illegible] ed that it was [illegible] to issue 300 [illegible] a portion of [illegible] go toward[illegible] the mill, [illegible] The ob[illegible] to clea[illegible] comp[illegible] of t[illegible] sc[illegible]

[illegible] race [illegible] of prizes of the [illegible] (Poona Detachm[illegible] prizes from [illegible] Commander[illegible] state:— G Comp[illegible]

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[illegible]ulate us to even greater deeds in the future.' The men on being dismissed gave three cheers for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—*Poona Observer.*

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE small pamphlet by "Sina" appearing on this occasion will hardly fail to attract general attention. It will undoubtedly be received with a hearty welcome by the public at large, not for the fact that it holds forth views favourable to them, but principally for the reason that the views are in themselves very appropriate and thoroughly reasonable.

Local Councils, we are told, exist in the shape of Local Fund Committees, but the power of these Committees is said to be very limited considering the supremacy of the official element in them. Reasonable suggestions are made in the pamphlet before us to curtail this supremacy and to give effect to the voice of the Councils. The fichable objections that might be raised against the proposed system of local Committees are answered and reasons to adopt the new system given. Then the great question whether natives are fit to undertake such a responsible task, and whether they can be safely entrusted with it, are discussed, and are answered in the affirmative. The fitness of natives to hold such high positions is shown to be proved by the elevation, their character has reached from the high education they have already received. Popular representatives when entrusted with the control of their own money will, says "Sina," take care to see that the money is expended in the proper channel at least for fear of losing the confidence of the people, and out of respect to their own elevated position. "It is the higher, the educated, and the experienced class," Sina says, "which would be suitable representatives of the people in the provincial Council, and great practical good would ensue by clothing it with some associations of wealth and consequence, and by investing it with all the accidental advantages of a Chamber of Notables." Among this people he presumes to find rank, position, and education, and the only other qualification he wants in them to make them fit for Councillorship is the confidence of the public. So far as this suggestion is concerned, we do not feel sure that it will be easy to find among the class described people possessing at least the last named qualification.

The District Council should, it is proposed, consist of one representative from each taluka and from each town of 5,000 souls. The district executive officers of all departments and their assistants should be *ex-officio* members of the Council. The business of these *ex-officio* members in the Council should be to guide and instruct the non-official Councillors and not to veto their proposals. It is contended furthur that the influence of these *ex-officio* members should not tend to check the feelings or opinions of the other members, but should only serve to persuade the erring members into the right direction. It should further be the duty of each member of the Local Fund Council to make himself acquainted with everything that concerns his division, and to make a statement of the knowledge he gathers before the District Council.

The fault of the Municipal system is said to lie in the district officers exercising uncontrolled authority over the Municipal Commissioner in matters of opinion as well as of public utility. This power is shown to be obnoxious to the principles of self-government. Proposals for the formation of Municipalities in towns of 5,000 and more inhabitants on proper principles are made, and it is also proposed that every town of 1,000 and more souls should have a Municipal Commission of its own. Groups of villages, it is recommended, might in time be brought together under a Municipal union on the same principles on which Sanitary Boards in England are formed.

Thus has "Sina" criticised this important question. We think the task he undertook has been conscientiously and honestly fulfilled, and we see nothing in the pamphlet, except in a very few places that is either erroneous, unjustifiable, or partial. "Sina" does not make even a single statement without giving his reason for it, and he adduces such reasons as must induce even the most prejudiced of our officials to stand in favour of the proposals he makes.—*Indu Prakash.*

COURTS-MARTIAL.

AT a European general court-martial held at Poona on Friday, the 4th August, Private Michael Clarke, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, a soldier of the Regular Forces, was arraigned upon the following charges:—When in confinement escaping in that at Poona, on the 9th July, 1882, he escaped from the prisoners' room of the Quarter Guard 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, where he was confined awaiting the sentence of a [illegible]istrict court-martial before he was set at liberty [illegible]per authority. Deserting Her Majesty's service [illegible] Poona, on the 9th July, 1882, he deserted [illegible] Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment. [illegible] his regimental necessaries in that [illegible]uly, 1882, he lost by neglect the [illegible]egimental necessaries, viz., [illegible]nd the prisoner guilty [illegible]ced the prisoner to [illegible] of five years. [illegible] from Her [illegible]ages of [illegible] fol- [illegible] esc[illegible] escaped [illegible] 2nd Battal[illegible] confined awai[illegible] before he was set [illegible] Deserting Her Majes[illegible] on the 9th July, 1882, [illegible] Battalion Rifle Brigade. [illegible] clothing in that at the place a[illegible] tioned in the second charge he w[illegible] one helmet, value Rs. 4-3-2. The court [illegible] prisoner guilty of all the charges and senten[illegible] to suffer penal servitude for the term of seven ye[illegible] To be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service. To be put under stoppages of pay until he has made good the value of the following article, viz., one helmet, value Rs. 4-3-21

(Signed) L. H. SIBTHORPE, Colonel,
9th Regiment N. I.,
President European General Court-Martial.
CONFIRMED.
(Signed) A. E. HARDINGE, Lieut.-Genl.,
Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

AT a general court-martial held at Mhow, on Monday, the 7th day of August, 1882, under the 97th Indian Article of War, Private Ruggoo Sing, of the 1st Regiment N. I. (Grenadiers) was arraigned upon the following charges:—That he, Ruggoo Sing, being a person amenable to the Indian Articles of War, did, on or about the 23rd May, 1882, near old Mhow, a village beyond the limits of the cantonment of Mhow, a place out of British India, caused the death of Imam, a villager, who was at the time employed as a chowkeydar to keep guard over managoe trees, by doing an act, that is to say, striking him, the said Imam, with a stick with the knowledge that he was likely by the said act to cause the death of the said Imam, thereby committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Having at the time and place specified in the first charge, in time of peace, plundered a grove of mangoe trees. The court found the prisoner not guilty of the charges.

(Signed) R. R. WOODHOUSE, Colonel,
Bombay Staff Corps, President.
CONFIRMED.
(Signed) A. E. HARDINGE, Lieut.-Genl,
Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army,

[illegible]FICULTIES UNDER THE NEW [illegible]ALL CAUSE COURTS ACT.

[illegible]gements not having been made [illegible] passing of the above Act, when [illegible] the 1st of last July the utmost [illegible] If all the suitors resorting to [illegible]he habit of instituting their [illegible]rs, the confusion would not [illegible]jor portion generally had [illegible] the plaint-writers who [illegible]ich plaints were drawn [illegible]me a stumbling block [illegible] had not anticipat- [illegible]days scarcely any [illegible]d by the plead- [illegible] however, was [illegible] managed by [illegible]ders, to get [illegible]ere were, [illegible] One was [illegible]he pre- [illegible] every [illegible]sum- [illegible]ence [illegible]ief [illegible]of [illegible]ost [illegible] is the [illegible]rly the delivery of a [illegible]y other servant in [illegible]der the present [illegible] or made to an [illegible]ndant was a [illegible]nce attend- [illegible] home to [illegible]fore one [illegible]mons [illegible] dur- [illegible]liff, [illegible]

court had no time. When it was before the court the second time defendant's wife appeared with another pleader, the pleader orginally engaged not being there. The Judge could not allow the new pleader to appear, as permission had been given for the appearance of another, whose name was entered on the record. This was considered reasonable enough, though the judge was told that it was the very essence of technicality. But when the original pleader appeared, the judge regretted his inability to allow him to conduct the defence, as defendant had not entered appearance the second day. Permission was granted for the pleader to appear for one day only. The lady had to conduct her case without the assistance of a pleader and succeeded in winning it.—*Englishman.*

BENGAL.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AT DACCA.—The East Bengal Landholders' Association, at Dacca, presented an address of welcome to the Hon'ble Rivers Thompson on his arrival at that station.—*Statesman.*

PROPOSED STEAM TRAMWAY.—Rumours have lately been heard, to the effect that a proposal is in contemplation by a respectable firm, connected with Indian tramways, to construct a line of steam tramway from Baraset, in the 24-Pergunnahs, running eastward to Takee, a distance of about thirty miles. If the project be decided upon and approved by Government, the proposed line will probably run along the metalled road already in existence.—*Indian Daily News.*

A SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENSE.—At the rising of the Court on Tuesday before Mr. Justice Cunningham, Mr. Piffard, instructed by Mr. Leslie, moved upon an affidavit in the matter of John Mathias and Ophelia Grose for an order for the issue of a special marriage license between the parties, as they were about to leave Calcutta shortly. This application was made by the parties in person on Monday last, and it was refused on the ground of under age. Mr. Piffard represented to the Court the disadvantage in which the girl would be placed if the application were refused. With the exception of a step-father, she had no other guardian whose consent she could obtain, and this step-father had not only molested her but had used every endeavour to stop her marriage. When a girl has passed her sixteenth year, Mr. Piffard said she could exercise her own discretion, and instanced some cases bearing on the point. The Judge was at first averse to granting the application, but on subsequent consideration allowed the issue of a license.—*Englishman.*

PRINSEP *vs.* CRANENBURGH.—The hearing of this case was resumed before Mr. Justice Pigot, at the Calcutta High Court, on the 18th inst. Mr. Evans continued his speech on behalf of the plaintiff. Confining himself to the allegations made in the defendant's affidavit, that several of the notes and remarks which the plaintiff claimed as his own were not his, but had been borrowed from others, such as Currie, Knox, and others. Mr. Evans, selecting several of the references given by the defendant himself, and comparing them with Mr. Prinsep's notes, drew his Lordship's attention to the great difference there was between them, both as regards originality of expression, and references to reported cases. Learned counsel did not know how a person in his senses could have reconciled his conscience to make the very unfounded and monstrous insinuations which the defendant had in his affidavit. The only charitable way of interpreting defendant's conduct would, perhaps, be to ascribe it to the defective constitution which he had inherited through the fall of Adam, or to the fact that he was either a maniac or a fool. His Lordship said there was no excuse for the defendant saying that the passages referred to were taken *verbatim*. He had evidently attempted to cast dirt on Mr. Prinsep in anticipation of success on the technical points. His Lordship did not think he should allow the defendant's allegations to pass over without making at least this observation. Mr. Evans, continuing, wished to know what manner of man the defendant was. He is charged with pirating from the plaintiff's work, and the answer he gives is that the plaintiff has himself taken notes *verbatim* from other authors—an assertion as unfounded as false. It seemed to the learned counsel that the defendant appeared to have an utter and a constitutional abhorrence for facts, and delighted to waddle, as it were, in the mire of untruthfulness and uncertainty. Mr. Evans continued his comments on the defendant's affidavit in this strain till the Court rose for the day.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

CUTTING OFF AN EAR.—In a case tried at the late Sessions held at Tinnevelly, the prisoner Sabbu, *alias* Tattavarayen, was charged with causing grievous hurt to one Pitchakari, by cutting off her ear, and with stealing the ear-ring. He pleaded guilty to the first charge, and not guilty to the second. From the evidence before the Magistrate, it appeared that the girl had been promised to prisoner in marriage; that for some reasons the engagement had been broken off; that in revenge the prisoner went one night and cut off the girl's ear; that he was caught in the act, and has consistently admitted his guilt from the first. The Sessions Judge (Mr. J. C. Hughesdon) sentenced the prisoner to ten years' imprisonment.—*Madras Mail.*

FEEDING THE PARK TIGERS.—A correspondent [illegible]tes:—"I think the following incident witnessed [illegible]st evening should be brought to the notice [illegible]lic and of the authorities concerned. I [illegible] into the enclosure in the People's [illegible] lions and tigers are kept, and [illegible]ves and a knot of European- [illegible] collected near the tigers' [illegible]hat was particularly [illegible] coolie came up, [illegible] along past the [illegible]wd was standing [illegible]e, with the assist- [illegible]then put the dog, [illegible]l terror, into a cage [illegible]e tiger. Even then I [illegible]ey were driving at. [illegible] disgust, the keeper [illegible]ding the two cages, and [illegible]at occupied by the dog— [illegible]ollowed. I think this is [illegible]g piece of cold-blooded [illegible]ld commit. It, however, [illegible]derable satisfaction to all [illegible]ectators equally appreciating [illegible]rely these wretched pariah [illegible]d on the head before being [illegible]'s meal, though the tiger no [illegible]eat all the more for being his [illegible]Feeding time" at the People's [illegible]at at the *Zoo* in London, is clearly [illegible]e spectacle for the public.—*Id.*

[illegible]HURCH ACCOUNTS CASE.—The corres[illegible]he *Madras Mail* sends the following acco[illegible] the conclusion of this case:—The following wit[illegible]sses were examined by the prosecution, viz., Reverends W. W. Elwes, F. G. Lys, J. Paul, Native Pastor, Church Mission Society, Manoah, writer Ooty Library, and Mr. D. Campbell, the auditor of the Church accounts. At the close of the examination of these witnesses, the accused was questioned by the magistrate, Mr. Clarke, in reference to the alleged deficiencies, and he very willingly proceeded, as far as his memory permitted him to explain them. Becoming dark, the case was then adjourned to the 11th instant, and on the opening of the Court, the examination of the accused was continued; at its conclusion the magistrate found that the evidence adduced against the accused by the prosecution in respect of certain moneys, aggregating Rs. 310 alleged to have been paid by the said accused as donations from the St. Stephen's Church funds to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, St. Stephen's girl's school, and the local Church Mission Society was insufficient to warrant his being charged in respect of them, and discharged the accused on these counts. The magistrate, however, proceeded to frame a charge against the accused in respect of one of the items, viz., Rs. 40 under Section 408 of the I. P. C. under the head "Miscellaneous Church Expenditure" in an account book kept by the accused, and which Mr. Lys said was an unauthorised book, the expenditure under the head was shown as Rs. 8-8; whereas in the recognised Church accounts an entry of Rs. 48-8 was shown. The difference in these books was the ground of the charge. The accused pleaded "not guilty," and, through his attorney, asked for an adjournment till Monday, the 14th instant, as well as for the Court's permission to examine the Church records, inasmuch as he was under the belief that the amount as entered in his recognised monthly church account was correct, and he thought he would be able to find and produce voucher or vouchers in support of the item. The Reverend W. W. Elwes deposed to having most carefully examined the records of the church, and that he was not able to find any voucher or document on record that would in any way throw any light in respect of this item of Rs. 40. The time asked for by accused was granted by the Court, and on its sitting on Monday, the 14th instant, the Reverend Mr. Elwes produced a file and deposed to its having been brought to him on the previous Saturday morning by Mr. Campbell, who audited the Church accounts, and to whom the said file was entrusted for the purposes of his audit. He, witness, asked Mr. Campbell whether there was anything on the file produced which would throw any additional light on the case. Mr. Campbell replied "I think not." But not satisfied with this, he, the witness, proceeded to examine the file himself, and discovered a voucher therein, purporting to be a payment made to the Secretary of the Friend-in-Need Society of rupees forty, which Mr. Elwes said he thought would go to explain the deficiency of the amount on which accused was put on his trial. The magistrate at once acquitted accused.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE LAHORE WATER-WORKS.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the following letter from Major-General C. Pollard, R.E., Secretary to the Punjab Government, to Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, contractor, for the construction of the Lahore Water-works:—

11th July, 1882.

SIR,—I am desired to inform you that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to order the release of the security money lodged by you for the due performance of the contract for the works comprised in the Lahore Water-works.

2. In so doing, I am to convey to you the congratulations of the Punjab Government on the success which has followed your work. You had, His Honour is aware, great difficulties to contend with, chiefly in the passive opposition and prejudice of a [illegible]pulation that preferred the peace and quiet of the [illegible]sent order of things, and the continuation of time-[illegible]ured customs, to the disturbance and innova-[illegible] a great sanitary work, which caused the [illegible]ion of many an ancestral dwelling and [illegible] many a cherished idea. [illegible]l war also, which began and ended [illegible]ntinuance of your contract, added to [illegible]s in obtaining carriage, and must [illegible]he cost of your operations. [illegible]ese demands with tact, patience, [illegible] in spite of all discouragements, [illegible]ur work to a most successful [illegible] reservoir, your work was in [illegible] failure has caused much dis- [illegible] have endeavoured to turn [illegible]t it has been the means [illegible] far deeper and more [illegible]n is usually possible, [illegible]t the materials and [illegible]he structure were of [illegible]vernor has much [illegible]e good work you [illegible]omprising the [illegible]he considers [illegible] high ability

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H. W. JONES,
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Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

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Do.	F F F	do'	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON,—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(Registered Trade Mark.)
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs. Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
BOLTON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Cash. Rs.		Credit. Rs.
22	... Old Vatted Glenlivet ...	23
26	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve ...	28

DUNNETT & CO.,

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
LEATHER MERCHANTS.

We have just received a further batch of
WILKINSON & KIDD'S CELEBRATED SADDLES
Especially manufactured (to our order) for
INDIA.

The above Saddles we can confidently recommend for
COMFORT, DURABILITY, AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.
PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 85.

Saddles by other well known makers, from ... ...Rs. 50
Racing Saddles, very light ... ... " 60

A large assortment of Snaffle, Pelham and double Bridles always in stock.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES

AS UNDER FOR SALE OR HIRE, OR ON THE 12 MONTHS' PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Solid Mahogany. Cash Rs. 850.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Black and Gold. Rs. 1,100.

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE, Solid Mahogany. Rs. 1,750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Solid American Walnut. Cash Rs. 650.

THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, Black and Gold. Cash Rs. 650.

THE NEW DRAWING-ROOM COTTAGE PIANOFORTE. Cash Rs. 450.

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
10, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.	STATIONERY.
PICTURES.	INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.	BINOCULARS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.	ALBUMS.
'XMAS CARDS.	LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Silks Black	...from 2 4 per yard.	Dresses Ready made ...	...from 3 8 each.
Ditto Colored	... " 2 11 "	Ditto Ball	... " 9 0 "
Satins all shades ...	... " 1 9 "	Underlinen in Great Varieties.	
Velvets	... " 2 0 "	Flowers Ditto ..	
Velveteens colored ...	... " 1 8 "	Feathers Ditto ...	
Ditto Black... ...	... " 1 8 "	Fans Ditto ...	
Sateens all Shades ...	... " 0 8 "	Ribbons in all shades and widths	
Grenadines	... " 0 5 "	Handkerchiefs... ...	...from 1 8 dozen.
Alpacas	... " 0 6 "	Gloves Kid white and colored...	" 1 4 per pair.
Serges Blue	... " 1 2 "	" " Black and colored	" 1 8 "
Muslins white and fancy,	... " 0 4½ "	" Silk Black	" 0 15 "
Lawns	... " 0 2½ "	" " Colored 2 Buttons....	" 1 6 "
Merinos all Shades ...	... " 1 6 "	" " " 3 Buttons....	" 1 12 ,
" Black ...	... " 0 13½ "	Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for....	" 0 8 "
Pompadours, fast colours	... " 0 5 "	Linen Collars all shapes	...from 2 12 dozen.
Batistes all shades ...	... " 0 6 "	Linen Cuffs	... " 4 2 "
Nets all colors	... " 0 6 "	Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ...	" 5 8 each.
Frillings	... " 0 1½ "	Ditto untrimmed ...	... " 0 12 "
Cash's Frillings all widths	...	Hats Riding	... " 5 12 each.
Fringes Black Silk ...	... " 0 14 "	Hoisery in all qualities and prices.	

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST-STREET, POONA.
(now open.)

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in:

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING
	and SIMLA,		

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN NOVELTIES,

NICE, CHEAP AND DURABLE.

		Rs. a.
Bicycle Bells, Nickel ...	...	0 12
Do. Head Lamps ...	...	4 0
Champagne Nippers, Nickel ...	...	1 8
Door Springs ...	...	1 0
Corkscrews ...	from annas 12 to	1 8
Garden Syringes, Brass, Rose and Jet	...	4 0
Patent Pad-locks, Nickel Plated	...	4 0
Pencils, Copying Ink...	...	1 0
Railway Key, Key-ring and Corkscrew	...	1 0
Tooth-picks, perfumed, in boxes	...	0 2
Fifteen Puzzles	...	0 12
Whistles	...from annas 8 to	1 8
Wire Sponge Baskets	...	0 8
Watch-keys, adjustable	...	1 0
Folding Tables	... from Rs. 6 to	12 0
Novelty Tools...	...	0 12
Tea Bells, bronze	each	0 12
" " Nickel	"	1 0
Wooden Brackets	...	0 12
Iron Coffee Mills	...	2 8
Card Counters	...	2 0
Coffee Pot Stands	...	0 8
Picnic Knife, Fork and Spoon in one...	...	1 8
Hammocks	...	4 0
Lemon Squeezers, Wood and China ...	...	1 4
Gold Paint, mixed	...	8
Luminous Paint	...	1 0
Boxwood Salad Spoon and Fork	...	0 8
Toast Forks	...	0 12

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 34, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.
CAPITAL AND OTHER FUNDS £282,679 ON 31ST DEC. 1881.

THE direction of the Assurance Funds and of the Company is as follows, viz:—

TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, late Chief Justice of Bengal.

Wm. Macandrew, Esq., J. P., Westwood House, Colchester.

The amount to credit of this Fund in 4½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes is Rs. 5,57,300, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the local Indian Life Funds being insufficient to meet claims. This Guarantee has been formed out of Capital, and is a Trust Gift by the Shareholders to the Policy-holders.

TRUSTEES OF THE INDIAN LIFE FUNDS.

The Official Trustees of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay in whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon, is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

The net premiums being invested in Government Funds, in Trust, with Officers who are responsible to Government and whose accounts are under Government audit, the Positive is to all intents and purposes a State Life Office.

The Deed of Trust for Indian Policy-holders (copies of which can be had) is dated the 15th January, 1873, and has been executed by the Company and the Official Trustees. It is to the following effect, namely—That Eighty per cent. of the premiums paid to the Company by assurers upon policies issued, or to be issued, shall from time to time be invested in the name of the Official Trustee, in Promissory Notes of the Government of India, and that such investments shall be kept separate and distinct from the other capital property and funds of the Company, and shall form and be called "The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Fund," and that such fund shall not be applicable to the expenses or general purposes of the Company, but shall BE HELD, and dealt with by the said Trustee solely in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Trust. That the Official Trustee shall stand possessed of, and interested in, the said Trust stocks and funds and OF ALL DIVIDENDS THEREON, to the intent that the same and every part thereof shall be held by him and applied from time to time for the purposes of the Trust, which ARE THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

A declaration appears on all Policies and Positive Notes issued that they are charged primarily upon the Trust Fund, and the Guarantee Fund, and that the full net premia and interest must be invested in terms of the Trust.

CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON BOARD.

The Hon. Edward Roden Bourke, 25, Great Cumberland Place, London.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

Charles Deacon, Esq., 8, Orset Terrace, Hyde Park.
Thomas Kemble, Esq., J. P. Runwell Hall, Chelmsford.
William Henry Maturin, Esq., C. B., 5 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington.

ACTUARY & AUDITOR OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE FUND.

W. Farr, Esq., C. B., M. D., F. R. S., D. C. L., Late of the General Register Office, Somerset House.

MANAGING SECRETARY AND ACTUARY IN LONDON.

A. G. Mackenzie, Esq., F. F. A., A. I. A.

MANAGER FOR INDIA.

A. B. Antram, Esq., 101, Clive-street, Calcutta.

DIRECTORS IN INDIA.

J. Murdoch, Esq., Messrs William Moran & Co., Calcutta.
W. F. Agnew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta.
Johnstone Smith, Esq., Messrs. Halford Smith & Co., Calcutta.

BANKERS.—The Agra Bank, Limited.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Hearne and Cleveland, Bombay.

MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. Sidney Smith, M. D., M. R. C. S., Nesbit-road, Mazagon, and National Bank Chambers, Fort.

By insuring in the "Positive," the following additional advantages may be secured.

No Entire Forfeiture of Policies, the system of Positive Notes effectually putting a stop to all such losses.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine.

The Surrender Value of Policies allowed is forty per cent. of the premiums paid, or one-half of the deposits with the Trustee, payable at option, after two years premiums have been received.

Positive Notes or Paid-up Policies are Issued on each Payment of Premium being made.

Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, Monthly and for a Limited Number of Years.

The best Security to Assignees.

Medical Examinations specially arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.

No Restriction on Travel.

Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies.

Policies in favor of Wife free from demands of Creditors.

Assurances are effected in various

FORMS, VIZ:

1. Under the usual life class.
2. Under the Endowment Scale, which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age.
3. On Joint lives.
4. For short terms of 1 to 10 years.

The Premium rates of the Company are as low as is consistent with the stability of the Life funds, and, when it is borne in mind that they are only payable for a stated term of years without prejudice to the payment at death of the amounts assured, are as low as or lower than the premia of other Societies. The Company does not accept Indian Lives at tentative rates, but at rates sanctioned by European Actuaries.

PROGRESS OF THE HOME AND INDIAN FUNDS FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.

On 31st December, 1872	..	£55,373
On 31st December, 1881	..	£255,724

TOTAL INDIAN BUSINESS IN 9¼ YEARS.

Proposal received to Assure	...	Rs. 1,51,08,000
Policies issued Assuring	..	Rs. 1,05,92,400

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary Information may be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents.
28, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL..........	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL..........	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.........	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862..........................£300,690
" 1880..........................£833,079

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865	£1,192,476 7 11	1875	£3,258,437 10 9
1870	£1,924,012 3 5	1880	£4,528,512 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,80,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policie after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum............	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly............	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly............	" 16
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum............	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly............	" 36
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 20
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ " "
Third and succeeding......2¼ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion......................Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... " 2 8
Third do. .... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions " 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not-exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12, Postage to England, Rs. 5

Price per Copy ....As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row Fort, Bombay.